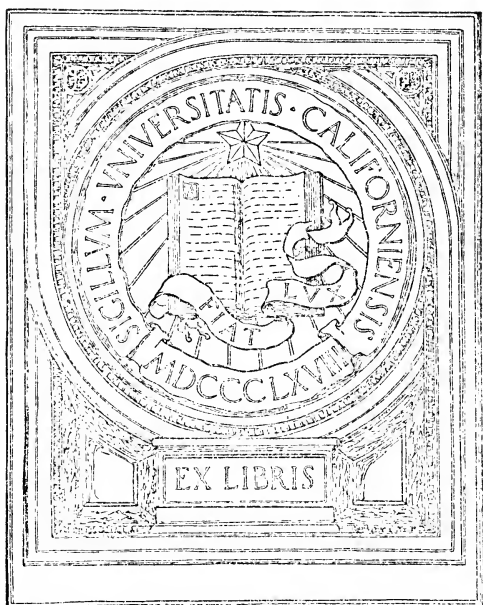


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A SKETCH OF THE HISTORICAL
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MEMORANDA CONCERNING THE
BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS : : :

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

Prepared by Jos. F. Sabin

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ADDENDA.

AMERICA. PAPERS RELATING TO.—A Series of 42 vols. 4to, averaging 300 pages per vol. A mass of historical papers in manuscript from all sources; official documents, journals, magazines, books, tracts, old newspapers, laws, letters and copies of papers sent to Bancroft by correspondents, etc., etc., arranged in a chronological order. A considerable part in the handwriting of Bancroft. Numerous printed slips and cuttings are added. First volume lettered "To 1769," last volume, "1783." 42 vols. 4to, half dark morocco, each volume lettered as to dates, and stamped "G. Bancroft." A very important item: an arrangement of material for the history of the United States to the end of the Revolution.

INDEX TO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE. See page 89 and correct title to. 22 vols. 4to, half dark morocco, stamped G. Bancroft, lettered 1744 to 1783. A chronological arrangement of titles of letters, with reference initials locating the letters.

ERRATA.—Manduit for Mauduit, p. 3; Thompson for Thomson, pp. 19, 25; 17th Jany., 1784, for 17 Jany., 1794, p. 42; April 17, '79, for April 17, '97, p. 43; sprinkled for sprinkled, p. 48; follows for follow, p. 61; ditto, p. 62; Aug. 21, 1775, for 1778, p. 66; nation for national, p. 70; casualties, for casualties, p. 70; Scots's for Scots, p. 97; omit "of the treaty," paragraph 7, p. 100.

GEORGE BANCROFT'S LIBRARY.

THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

COLLECTED BY THE LATE

HON. GEO. BANCROFT.

1st. *Original Autograph Letters, Documents and Papers generally*, relating to the Genesis of the American Revolution, Establishment of Colonial Union and of a Congress, Progress of the War, Foreign Assistance, Peace and Confederation, 1765-1801.

2d. *Transcribed Documents* collected into bound volumes, embracing copies of a vast number of papers in foreign archives, and in American collections, both public and private, and Personal and Private Papers communicated to Bancroft.

Section 1 covers in a general way the dates 1764-1801,—the Stamp Act to Jefferson, with occasional items of other dates.

Section 2 covers the entire Colonial and Revolutionary period, and the establishment of peace; with considerable material of later dates, notably the unpublished Diary of Jas. K. Polk, in eighteen 4to volumes.

With little time and limited space, not more than an outline can be given, with a dip here and there into the text of the papers. To read the *Original Autograph Letters* alone would be a work of months. To print them would be to publish many volumes. What is below is an abridgment of a sketch.

The Transcribed Documents represent a considerable expenditure of labour as well as the knowledge of Bancroft in discovery and selection. The papers are bound in a chronological arrangement and are frequently indexed, and in shape most available for reference.

Bancroft himself, in speaking of the sources of his information, says:

“ Still greater instruction was derived from Manuscript. The records of the State Paper Office of Great Britain best illustrate the Colonial system; they include the correspondence (voluminous) of all military and civil officers and Indian Agents employed in America; Memorials of the American Commissioners of Customs; Narratives, Affidavits, Informations in answer to witnesses, illustrating the most important occurrences. The journals of the Board of Trade; its representations to the King; its intercourse with the Secretary of State; the instructions and letters sent to America whether from the King, the Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade; the elaborate extracts of documents prepared for the Council; Opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General; and occasionally private letters. I examined these masses of documents slowly and carefully; I had access to everything that is preserved; and of no paper, however secret it may have been in its day, or whatever its complexion, was a copy refused me. The proceedings in Parliament until 1774 had something of a confidential character: from sources the most various, private letters, journals, and reports preserved in France or England, or in America, I have obtained full and trustworthy accounts of the debates on the days most nearly affecting America.”

Mr. Bancroft says Mr. Disney imparted to him two Volumes of familiar notes that passed between Chatham and Hollis, full of allusions to America. The Marquis of Lansdowne allowed him to go through the papers of his father, the Earl of Shelburne, during the three periods of his connection with American affairs. “ My thanks are due to the Duke of Grafton for having communicated to me unreservedly the autobiography of the third Duke of that name.”

“ Of all persons in England, it was most desirable to have a just conception of the character of the King. Mr. Everett . . . obtained for me from Lady Charlotte Lindsay, copies of several hundred notes, or abstracts of notes, from George III. to her father, Lord North. Afterwards I received from Lady Charlotte herself, communications of great interest and her sanction to make such use of the letters as I might desire. The controversy between Great Britain and her colonies attracted the attention of all Europe, till at length it became universally the subject of leading interest. To give completeness to this

branch of my inquiries, in so far as Great Britain was concerned, either as a party or an observer, the necessary documents, after the most thorough and extensive search, were selected from the correspondence with ministers, agents and others in France, Spain, Holland, Russia, Austria, Prussia and several of the smaller German Courts, especially Hesse-Cassel and Brunswick. The volumes examined for this purpose were very numerous, and the copies for my use reached to all questions directly or indirectly affecting America. Relations of France to America were of paramount importance."

Mr. Bancroft was furnished with every facility by Guizot, Mignet, Lamartine, De Tocqueville and by Mr. Dumont, the keeper of the archives. Besides the French archives, the Ministry of the Marine and that of War, furnished him papers.

"Accounts of the differences between America and England are to be sought . . . specially in the correspondence of the Colony agents, resident in London, with their respective constituents . . . I succeeded in securing the letters, official private, or from Bollen, Jasper and Manduit, Richard Jackson . . . Arthur Lee, several unpublished ones of Franklin; the copious and most interesting official and private correspondence of W. S. Johnson, Agent for Connecticut. Many and exceedingly valuable letters of Garth, Agent for South Carolina, and specimens of the correspondence of Knox and Franklin as Agents of Georgia; analogous to these are the confidential communications which passed between Hutchinson and Israel Manduit and Thomas Whateley; between one of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Deputy-Governor Hamilton; between Cecil Calvert and Hugh Hammersley, successive Secretaries of Maryland, and Lieutenant-Governor Sharp; between ex-Governor Pownall and Dr. Cooper, of Boston; between Hollis and Mayhew, and Andrew Eliot, of Boston. Of all these I have copies."

Mr. Bancroft says further:

"Long-continued pursuit, favored by a general good-will, has brought into my possession papers or copies of papers from many of the distinguished men of the country in every colony."

He then refers to the loaning of the manuscripts of Governor Colden, covering a period of nearly a quarter of a century in New York history. The papers of Mr. Johnson, of Stratford, Connecticut. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, furnished him

papers, illustrating New York history. Mr. J. F. Eliot, of Boston; William B. Reed; Langdon Elwyn; Edward D. Ingraham, of Philadelphia; Mr. Tefft, of Georgia; Mr. Swayne, of North Carolina; Mr. William C. Preston; officers of Yale College, and the Connecticut Historical Society are among those who furnished copies of papers in his manuscript collection.

"The most valuable acquisition of all was the collection of the papers of Samuel Adams which came to me through the late Samuel Adams Wells; they contain the manuscripts of Samuel Adams, especially drafts of his letters to his many correspondents; they contain, also, the complete journals of the Boston Committee of Correspondence; drafts of the letters it sent out, and the letters it received, so far as they have been preserved. The papers are very numerous; taken together, they unfold the manner in which resistance to Great Britain grew into assistance, and they perfectly represent the sentiments and the reasonings of the times. They are more to be prized, as much of the correspondence was secret, and has remained so to this day."

"The abundance of my collection has enabled me in some measure to reproduce the very language of every one of the principal actors in the scenes which I describe."

The Nation is the most fitting conservator of its own annals, and its late historian has, by his last will and testament, provided for it the opportunity to acquire both the original papers, documents and letters which a great good fortune at the beginning of a long life, threw into his hands, and also the vast quantity of transcribed letters, documents and papers which knowledge, industry, friendship and means had enabled him to procure in the course of his studies. The original papers from the collection of S. Adams, the "Father of the Revolution," are of immense interest, both sentimentally and historically; they are the intimate and virile inter-communications of the founders of the Republic. The letters are copious, fervid and confidential; they are beyond mere relics as bits of writing, or autographic scraps of illustrious names. They are the autographs, with the expressions of the thoughts and account of the motives and actions of the Revolutionary patriots. A fact of added interest is that they have been hidden in Mr. Bancroft's library. He has explored them for his own purposes; such a mass of unpublished matter may

furnish discoveries and surprises. By all means this collection should be secure from risks of dispersion or destruction. Wealthy men abound, eager to place such treasures upon the shelves of private libraries. How soon they might be scattered, burned, destroyed, or even become the property of foreign museums, none can say. They merit such certainty of permanent preservation and use to Americans as would be assured by the National possession in a fire-proof repository.

SAMUEL ADAMS' PAPERS.—MS. papers originally in S. Adams' possession, then in his grandson's, S. A. Wells, from whom they passed to Bancroft. Consisting of ADAMS' CORRESPONDENCE, 9 VOLS. FOLIO, HALF RED MOROCCO, over 1300 pieces chronologically arranged. Papers of the COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, 1772-1775, IN 3 VOLS. FOLIO (arranged as described below). MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, 1772-1774, 13 VOLS. THIN FOLIO, original paper binding. VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ASSEMBLY, 1773-1774, 2 VOLS. FOLIO. (Connected with these are the following MSS. of S. A. Wells: Life of Adams, 216 leaves, folio; Papers of Samuel Adams, 1489 pp., and S. Adams and the American Revolution, about 1,000 pp. Together 9 vols.)

The volumes of the above collection will be referred to in detail. The importance of the subjects may perhaps best be illustrated by recalling a few facts concerning Adams.

Samuel Adams was born in Boston, 1722. Died in 1803. Member of the Old Continental Congress, 1774-1781. Clerk to the Massachusetts Assembly for nearly ten years. Lieut.-Governor, 1789-1794, and Governor of Mass., 1794-1797. His father was an important man of the town, and possessed of means. In his day, the Boston people were largely engaged in shipping, and the Caulkers' Club was an important organization, of which the elder Adams was President. From Caulkers we have the word "caucus." Adams was graduated at Harvard and his Thesis, read before Governor Shirley, bore the portentous title of "Whether it be lawful to resist the Supreme Magistrate if the Commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved." His business career was alike uninteresting and unsuc-

cessful. He speedily lost money which his father gave him. Finally settled himself in the brewing business. He soon became active in the Town Meetings, and his first appearance, as connected with these manuscripts, is at the time of the Stamp Act, where he makes a memorable draft containing the germ of independence, as the expression of the Town of Boston.

Adams, as compared with his contemporaries, appears pre-eminent in the elements of consistency, inflexibility, industry and adroitness. He had to contend with able men on the other side; to smooth and harmonize differences among men on his own.

He was always in the van. We find him in advance of Franklin in his attitude toward the Stamp Act. When enacted it was practically acquiesced in by the latter.

Professor James K. Hosmer has skilfully painted a picture of Adams and his times. He brings into high light his actions as a duellist with the successive provincial governors. One can do no better in expressing an estimation of the papers of the "Committee of Correspondence" than to quote from Professor Hosmer. There is also a delightful freedom from prejudice in Mr. Hosmer's presentation of the characters of his loyal opponents.

Referring to a volume of papers of the "Committee of Correspondence." Prof. Hosmer says:

"In the library of Bancroft is a volume of manuscripts, worn and stained by time, which have an interest scarcely inferior to that possessed by the Declaration of Independence itself, as the fading page hangs against its pillar in the library of the State Department at Washington. They are original replies sent by the Massachusetts towns to Samuel Adams' committee, sitting in Fanueil Hall, during those first months of 1773. One may well read them with bated breath, for it is the touch of the elbow as the stout little democracies dress up into line, just before they plunge into actual fight at Concord and Bunker Hill. There is sometimes a noble scorn of the restraints of orthography, as of the despotism of Great Britain, in the work of the old town clerks, for they generally were secretaries of the committees; and once in a while a touch of Dogberry's quaintness, as the punctilious officials, though not always 'putting God first,' yet take pains that there shall be no mistake as to their piety by making every letter in the name of the Deity a rounded capital. Yet the documents ought to inspire the deepest reverence. They

constitute the highest mark the town-meeting has ever touched. Never before and never since have Anglo-Saxon men, in lawful folk-mote assembled, given utterance to thoughts and feelings so fine in themselves and so pregnant with great events. To each letter stand affixed the names of the committee in autograph. This awkward scrawl was made by the rough fist of a Cape Ann Fisherman, on shore for the day to do at town-meeting the duty his fellows had laid upon him; the hand that wrote this other was cramped from the scythe-handle, as its possessor mowed an intervale on the Connecticut; this blotted signature, where smutted fingers have left a black stain, was written by a blacksmith of Middlesex, turning aside a moment from forging a barrel that was to do duty at Lexington. They were men of the plainest; but as the documents, containing statements of the most generous principles and the most courageous determination, were read in the town-houses, the committees who produced them, and the constituents for whom the committees stood, were lifted above the ordinary level. They had in view not simply themselves, but the welfare of the continent; not solely their own generation, but remote posterity."

The protest of the Town of Boston, May, 1764, is the first document of which we have any distinct trace as coming from the pen of Adams. It is in the collection of Bancroft. Mr. Hosmer says:

"One may well have a feeling of awe as he reads from the yellowing paper, in a hand-writing delicate but very firm, the protests and recommendations in which America begins to voice her aspirations as to Freedom."

"What still increases our apprehensions is, that these unexpected Proceedings may be preparatory to more extensive taxations upon us. For if our Trade may be taxed, why not our Lands, the Produce of our lands, and in short everything we possess or make use of? This, we apprehend, annihilates our Charter Rights to govern and tax ourselves. . . . If Taxes are laid upon us in any shape without our having a legal representation, where they are laid, are we not reduced from the Character of free subjects to the miserable state of tributary Slaves?" [Copy from Autograph.]

Mr. Hosmer further remarks in regard to this historic protest:

"There are in fact few documents in the whole course of American History so pregnant with great events."

Adams was always a poor man; he could not worship Patriotism and Mammon. When delegated to the First Congress in 1774 he was not possessed of decent clothing. The deficiency, however, was supplied by willing friends. To him may, more than to any other man, be attributed, if not the origin, certainly the operation, of the Committee of Correspondence, the engine of a union of the colonies which developed what Lord North once called "a rope of sand" into a coil which crushed the army of Britain at Yorktown.

Adams appeared to be devoid of vanity; when a speech would be more effective from a more golden mouth than his own, he would write it for the other to speak it. This was sometimes discovered by his enemies.

It had been proposed to buy off Adams' opposition. The attempt resulted in utter failure (see Hutchinson's report to the King):

"They have for their head one of the members from Boston, who was the first person that openly, in any public assembly, declared for absolute independence, and who, from a natural obstinacy of temper, and from many years' practice in politics, is, perhaps, as well qualified to excite the people to any extravagance in theory or practice as any person in America."

The enemy felt the wounds of his words. Governor Bernard said: "Every dip of his pen stings like a horned snake." The title of "Father of the Revolution" is justly his. Adams superintended the planting of its seed, and fed its growth till it acquired its majority under the sword of Washington.

SAMUEL ADAMS' Papers: a collection of original letters, papers and documents which were saved from the house of Samuel Adams, passing into the possession of his grandson, Samuel Adams Wells, and from him, in the beginning of this century, to George Bancroft. They have been mounted on guards, arranged in chronological order, and bound in nine volumes, folio, half red morocco. A glance will be taken at the collection, mentioning a few of the items with brief extracts. One volume is lettered

"ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE—1772 TO 1781," and consists of about 120 letters. In the beginning are placed a number of

letters written to his wife Betsy, with two or three other family letters. As to Washington and to other patriots, a time came when he was the subject of attack by his countrymen. He writes a letter to his wife, Philadelphia, October 20th, '78:

“The man who acts an honest part in public life must often counteract passions &c., . . . of weak and wicked men and this must create him enemies. I am therefore not disappointed or mortified. . . . I know there are many who can serve our Country with greater capacity though none more honestly the sooner therefore another is elected in my room, the better. I shall the sooner retire to the sweet enjoyment of domestick life but, my dear, I thank God I have many friends.”

October 3d, 1780, he sends his wife news that General Arnold: “after having committed the blackest treason against his Country, has thrown himself into the Arms of his Enemies. You know that I have had my Suspicions of this Traitor and therefore it is not wonderful that I am not so astonished as if some other officer had been detected of the treason. He has been gibbeted in the Streets by the Populace.”

The rest of the volume is occupied by the correspondence of James Warren, of Plymouth; and Samuel Adams. The letters of Adams and Warren are nearly all lengthy and very important communications, chiefly during the continuance of the Revolutionary War. They are almost without exception, in a most excellent state of preservation. The opening letters are from Plymouth, in 1772, exhibiting the state of feeling there, intrigues of the Tories, &c. On May 14th, 1774, Adams communicates the arrival of the edict to close the Port of Boston—he says the inhabitants in general abhor the thought of paying for the tea. He thinks that the heroes who first trod on your shore (Plymouth), and fed themselves with clams and muscles (sic), and have extended their provisions even for luxury, would be eternally disgraced if now surrendered to men more contemptible than locusts and caterpillars. James Warren, June 21st, 1775, writes of the Battle of Bunker Hill, deploring the death of Warren; thinks the British have paid very dearly for their acquisition; believes that their killed and wounded are not much less than one thousand, and our own loss not to greatly exceed one hundred. He adds that :

"You would tremble to be possessed of the true state of our Army—The humanity of the good General Gage has reduced Charlestown to ashes."

July 9th, 1775, Warren writes from Watertown:

"Every one appears perfectly satisfied with the appointment of Washington and Lee—I dined yesterday with General Washington ; he is an amiable man and fully answers the high character you and my friend Adams (John Adams) have given of him I know not what to say of your friend Lee—he is a soldier he came in just before dinner, drank some punch, said he wanted no dinner, took no notice of the company, mounted his horse and went off again to the lines. I admire the soldier but think civility or even politeness not incompatible with his character, but this *inter nos*. I shall take care to speak of him highly on all occasions. If the policy or rather folly of Britain should last a little longer, we may be a grand and a happy people. I now fear the repeal of the acts which I have heretofor wished for."

The Statesmen of the day rode to Congress on horseback. Warren writes to Adams, September 28, 1775:

"I had the pleasure of hearing of your arrival in Philadelphia and of your performing the journey in a manner that contributed much to your health to the sociability on the way and to the character of the Statesman, as it is said that horsemanship and dexterity in riding on the saddle are necessary to compleat that character."

Several letters are written from the Congress in Philadelphia narrating the civil and military occurrences. On November 12th, 1775, Warren writes a letter to be carried by Paul Revere, stating the sorry condition of the Bostonians, their continued fortitude and patriotism; speaks of the King's "silly Proclamation":

"I shall expect some movement worthy of so august a body (Congress) a Declaration of Independency, treaties with foreign powers, a test between Whiggs and Tories," &c.

We may read, in his own hand, a Signer's talk about the Declaration of Independence. Adams in the draft of his letter of July 16th, 1776:

"Our Declaration of Independence has already been attended

with good Effects; it is fortunate beyond our expectations to have the voice of every colony in favor of so important a question."

Warren regrets to hear of Samuel Adams' ill health in Philadelphia:

"Long and intense application must be too much for a firmer constitution than yours. You must therefore relax your mind."

Boston, December 2d, 1776, Warren advises Adams that "General Howe is on his march to make you a visit at Philadelphia—I wish he may break his neck on the way."

On December 25th, 1776, Adams writes from Baltimore, speaking of the flight of Congress on the approach of the British. December 29, 1776, Colonel Warren condoles on the loss of General Lee:

"This misfortune is greatly lamented here. How could he be so improvident as to suffer himself to be so exposed to the treachery of rascals about him or to be taken in such a manner by a few light horse."

Samuel Adams writes a very interesting letter in Baltimore, February 10th, 1777, referring to the account of his expenses from April 26th, 1775, to the 27th of August, 1776,—he says, in explanation of some of his charges:

"When I set off from Lexington after the memorable battle there, I had with me only the cloaths on my back which were very much worn, those which I had provided for myself being then in Boston and it was out of my power at that time to recover them. I was therefore under the necessity of being at an extraordinary expense to appear with any kind of decency for clothing and linen after my arrival in this city, which I think makes a reasonable charge."

Warren writes, Boston, May 8th, 1778, of the arrival of the fleet from France:

"Your own beloved Harbor looks quite brilliant. I want you should enjoy the prospects from your own windows. The public and private persons are treating the French Men of War with every mark of respect."

Boston, July 5th, 1778, he writes a long letter as to the characters of different officers of the Navy. July 17th, 1778, congratu-

lates Adams on his return (with Congress) to Philadelphia; hears that the French fleet has arrived at the Delaware; thinks it is high time to hear of their arrival somewhere. Warren writes, August 27th:

“General Hancock returned last evening to this town—it is reported and believed I suppose that he has come to order back the French Squadron, if it was reported that he came to arrest the course of Nature or reverse the decrees of Providence, there were enough to believe it practicable.”

Warren, in a three-paged folio letter of September 30th, gives an account of Hancock's magnificent entertainment of the French Officers. He names the toasts given and is evidently displeased that the toast to Congress is not saluted with cannon; he asked the General why, and was informed that the Congress was included in the United States Toast, which had been saluted with thirteen cannon:

“I told him I thought General Washington and the Army were. That I had as great a respect for General W. and the army as any man but if they were not included also in the United States I wished they were disbanded.”

In 1780, Adams learns that the town of Boston has voted for Hancock; he expresses his chagrin and submission in a letter of October 6th. On November 2d, 1780, Warren writes to Adams:

“Neither your beloved town, the County, the State, or the two houses have shown any gratitude for your many and great services.”

Warren's letter, December 4th, 1780, referring to Washington, says he is

“A great and good man—I love and reverence him, but he is only a man and therefore should not be invested with such powers, and besides we do not know that his successor will be either great or good.”

This related to the proposals of the Hartford Convention of 1780, to vest the military with civil powers.

Together about 120 letters, drafts of letters, and copies of letters in Samuel Adams' hand.

ADAMS' ORIGINAL PAPERS, 1 Volume, folio, half red morocco, Lettered “*To 1769.*” This volume opens with some mis-

cellaneous papers relating to an earlier period. One of the most important papers at an early stage of American opposition to British taxation is the instruction of the freeholders of the town of Boston to their delegates to the Assembly. Here is Samuel Adams' draft of the instructions to resist the Stamp Act: "But what still increases our apprehension," &c. (See quotation above.) There is a paper of the same character in the town records of Boston. The date of this paper is about May, 1764. Following this is another draft of instructions of three pages, folio, comprising matter relating to the appointment of a bishop, which is said not to be in the Boston town records. It is endorsed as follows:

"Supposed to have been written about the year 1762 or 3, being previous to the appointment of Israel Mauduit, Esq., as the agent for the Massachusetts."

It is a general exhortation to secure virtue and liberty, with some special recommendations as to the Courts of Justice and a resistance to the tax on the trade of the Colonies, as a matter of principle. A long letter of Adams to the Agent of the Colony in England respecting compensation to the sufferers in the Stamp Act Riot. An account in the shape of a broadside, of the threats to Andrew Oliver, Stamp Distributor, made by the Sons of Liberty; Oliver's resignation of his office and the satisfaction of the people, Boston, December 18th, 1765. Other letters relating to the Stamp Trouble—letters written to London by Adams expressing the feeling of the country. Included are letters written by Peter Oliver to Gov. Hutchinson. It is strange that they should be found among the papers of his most powerful enemy.

Long letter of Adams, eleven pages, folio, of March, 1767, written to the Agent of the Colonies, Mr. De Berdt, relating the disputes between the Assembly and the Governor.

Letter of January 30th, 1768, written by Adams to De Berdt, respecting taxation without representation. The year 1768 was an important one as bringing nearer to a head differences of the Colonies with the British Parliament, and the papers here elucidate the condition of affairs.

A letter from Governor Pownall to the town clerk of Boston cautioning the Colonies as to their errors. In the papers, under date of 1769, is a very fine letter of John Wilkes, written to the Committee of the Sons of Liberty in Boston. He says:

"I have read with grief and indignation the proceedings of the ministry with regard to the troops ordered to Boston I admire exceedingly your prudence and temper maintaining at the same time your own dignity and the true spirit of liberty."

A printed pamphlet copy of the complaint of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay against Sir Francis Bernard, with Sir Francis Bernard's answer, fifteen pages, 4to, uncut, printed in double columns. This is a very interesting piece, as Samuel Adams has traversed the first four pages, writing in a very close hand his notes and criticisms. Adams says that he makes his remarks with "freedom, with decency and truth." Page 13 also bears some of his writing. A MS. petition of the Merchants of the town of Boston to the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Parliament occupies ten folio pages, written in a large open hand.

The number of pieces contained in this volume is about 70.

ADAMS' PAPERS, *Volume for 1770 to 1773*.—Adams receives an attack on the character of Ben. Franklin. The volume opening with an anonymous letter from London, in which the Philosopher is handled without gloves.

RESOLVES of the Town of Boston to visit the houses of holders of unsold Tea, declaring that certain persons are obstinate and inveterate enemies of their country; that it is our indispensable duty to ourselves and posterity forever hereafter to treat them as such. Then follows a determination to treat them in the manner now known as the Boycott. Four pages, 4to. Marked "To be printed."

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON'S REPLY to the Remonstrance of the Council on the proposed removal of the Court to Cambridge, March, 1770. J. Neufville, of Charlestown, South Carolina, in a two-and-a-half page folio letter to the Sons of Liberty in Boston, says that the people of this Province have bound

themselves to the general cause of American Liberty. Several pages relating to the Boston Massacre and its details in the autograph of Sam. Adams.

OFFICIAL COPY of a long Document, being an appeal to Captain Preston (of the Boston Massacre) to disclose the authorship of the case of Captain Preston, as published in the *Public Advertiser*, in England, April 28th, 1770. It is regarded as a statement harmful and libelous to the Town of Boston; followed by a long letter of Adams, expressing satisfaction that the narrative of the Massacre transmitted to London has had the desired effect . . . preventing the odium being cast on the inhabitants as the aggressors in it; announces the appointment of a Committee to acquaint friends on your side the water with the true state of the circumstances of the town. This letter was probably sent to Dr. Franklin, July 13th, 1770.

A LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS to the Trade in Boston from New York; refers to the New Haven Resolves, suggesting means of coercing purchasers of importers, New York, August 6th, 1770.

A LETTER from Charlestown, September 22d, 1770, by Peter Timothy:

"We adhere most strictly to every resolution we enter into, as Georgia and Rhode Island feel: but we are also surprised that the Northern Colonies have not likewise declined to trade," &c.

SAMUEL ADAMS' LETTER to London, announcing the acquittal of Preston. In November, 1770, he informs the London Correspondent, among other things, that,

"Our young men seem of late very ambitious of making themselves perfect masters of the art military."

DECEMBER 27TH, 1770, he opens a correspondence with John Wilkes.

THE MANUSCRIPT of a paper on the Boston Massacre, prepared by Samuel Adams, addressed to the printer. He traverses the evidence, and is by no means satisfied with the findings.

AN ACCOUNT of the Separatists, 17 pages, 16mo, MS. Letter from Arthur Lee, London, March 28th, 1771, referring to the

Boston Massacre, and referring to some very sensible letters by Vindex, in your papers, evidently not aware that he was writing to their author.

A MESSAGE to the House of Representatives, signed by Thomas Hutchinson—a firm and business-like communication.

A MESSAGE of the House of Representatives, drafted by Adams, carried by him and others to Governor Hutchinson, to compel him to disclose whether he was to receive his pay from the King or the Province. Other papers follow between the Committee and the Governor, with some bold resolves of the House.

A LETTER of 4 pages, folio, full of information as to politics and intrigue, relating to the colonies, with much unfavorable comment of Ben. Franklin, says he is the instrument, not the dupe, of Lord Hillsborough.

ARTHUR LEE, April 7th, 1772, writes a six-page letter as to affairs in England; pays his respects to the ministry in declaring that there never lived a set of more mean and rapacious wretches than His Majesty's Ministers of State.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON'S MESSAGE to the Council at Cambridge, April 8th, 1772, with an adverse comment endorsed in the writing of Adams. Other papers referring to the removal of the General Court to Cambridge, including draft of a petition to the king. Samuel Adams writes upon it that this petition was passed in a full house almost unanimously, there being only one negative voice. Part of the document is missing.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, October 27th, 1772, writes, voicing the consequences of removing the independency of the superior Judges. He writes another letter, November 2d, 1772, in opposition to the plan of paying the Judges from any source but the people.

There are several other of his letters. He speaks of how the people are to be stirred to action; how the papers are animating them to resistance and watchfulness.

“If the Judges should refuse ye salaries they will immortalize their names in the annals of history; if they accept, I fear their constitutions will hardly be able to grapple with ye pill—providing for them.”

A LETTER of the highest importance, written to Mr. Samuel Adams, from a committee of Rhode Island, asking his advice and expressing their sentiments in regard to the destruction of the *SCHOONER GASPEE* and the measures likely to follow, communicating a copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter. The committee fear the manner of trial that will make an inroad upon the liberties of America beginning upon the smallest and weakest colony in it. This letter is handsomely written, two pages, folio, dated December 25th, 1772, Providence. Among the signers is Stephen Hopkins, who, four years later, signed the Declaration of Independence; other signers are D. Sessions, John Cole. Adams promptly acknowledges and answers this letter in a communication of two pages, folio, December 28th, 1772. He follows this by another letter on the same subject of four pages, folio, and still another of one page, folio.

ARTHUR LEE writes, January 25th, 1773, that

"My Lord Chatham and my Lord Shelburne remain faithful to the cause of this country, but I would wish my countrymen to remember that salvation cometh not from the East nor from the West, but from themselves."

Another letter comes from Providence acknowledging the letters received from Boston, likewise signed by Stephen Hopkins and others.

A PRINTED CIRCULAR LETTER to be sent to the various towns publishing the resolves of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, of March, 1773.

Numerous Letters of ARTHUR LEE, with the London talk, mentioning Wilkes and others interested in America, with an occasional dig at Franklin.

JULY 26th, 1773, the Committee of Cambridge express themselves on the discovery of the famous Hutchinson letters so adroitly rung in at this time.

ADAMS writes three pages, folio, to Arthur Lee, December 21st, 1773. Letter of particular interest, as it gives an account of the destruction of the tea.

"In less than four hours every chest of tea on board of three

ships, which had by this time arrived, three hundred and forty-two chests, or rather the contents of them, were thrown into the sea without the least injury to the vessels or any other property."

It is also accompanied by a narrative of the famous meeting of five thousand people at the Old South Meeting House.

A LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA signed by George Clymer and Thomas Mifflin, advising of the action of Philadelphia in regard to tea ships.

SAMUEL ADAMS' PAPERS, *Volume for 1774 to 1775*. Opens with letters about the destruction of the tea and its consequences in England, written by Arthur Lee. Refers to the insolent abuse which Wedderburne poured forth against Dr. Franklin at the hearing of your petition.

"Dr. Franklin bore it all with a firmness and equanimity which conscious integrity alone can inspire, I mentioned that they threatened to take away Dr. Franklin's place; that threat they have now executed. The same cause which renders him obnoxious to them, must endear him to you."

A COPY OF A PETITION to the King, with thirty names of friends of America in England (May, 1774).

RICHARD HENRY LEE introduces General Lee to Samuel Adams (8th of May, 1774).

SEVERAL LETTERS of Samuel Adams. Adams constantly gives prominence to the fact that an attack on Boston is an attack on the Liberties of the Colonies; calls them sisters, etc. In May, 1774, he writes of the Boston Port Bill. Mifflin sends a letter by the hand of Paul Revere from Philadelphia, May 21st, 1774.

"The flame is kindling fast."

Conveys assurances that Philadelphia feels for Boston.

The Philadelphians were prompt; the day after Paul Revere arrived about three hundred citizens convened. Mifflin, in a letter from Philadelphia, says;

"All ranks with us agree to the proposal of a General Congress previous to fixing on any plan of reconciliation or opposition."

On May 30th, Paul Revere, the Mercury of the Revolution, has returned to Boston with a letter from Charles Thompson, as on that date Adams writes a long letter to Thompson. He says a Congress is of absolute necessity.

June 13, 1774, a MS. DOCUMENT. Sketch of a plan for a Non-Importation Agreement.

THE OFFICIAL SUBSCRIPTION DOCUMENT sent to Boston by the County of Fairfax "for the relief of our brethren in our sister province of the Massachusetts Bay," dated August 1st, 1774. The document is carefully made all in one hand. The name of George Washington heads the list with a cash subscription of fifty pounds, over-topping all other subscribers in amount. There are fifty-two names; some contributors send flour and wheat.

A MS. LIST of the Committee of Landholders and Planters, consisting of the most wealthy gentlemen in South Carolina. The list is headed by the name of Thomas Lynch, Esq., Chairman. All written in one hand.

LETTERS FROM BOSTON are sent to Philadelphia and downwards. Mr. Gadsden receives a long letter from Adams, also Peter Timothy, William Williams (Signer), writes over two pages, folio, Lebanon, July 30th. He warns Adams against Mr. D.; Mifflin writes of Mr. Dickinson's fixed opinion for a petition.

LETTERS from London Correspondents.

THOMAS YOUNG writes from Boston that the illustrious Putnam with his friends in the little Parish of Brooklyn, collected about 130 sheep, which generous present was sent to the Town of Boston.

A DRAFT OF REMONSTRANCE, addressed to General Gage, as offered to the Committee of Congress, to be reported.

Two-page, folio LETTER of Benj. Church to Adams.

FOLIO LETTER of THOMAS YOUNG, 2 pages.

" BOSTON, September 4th, 1774.

" By the enclosed Papers you will perceive the temper of your countrymen in the condition of your every wish, your every

sigh for years past, panted to find it; that treacherous sneaking and cowardly action of seizing our Province powder set all the country in a flame. When Dr. Warren and I arrived at Cambridge, Judge Danfourth was addressing perhaps four thousand people in the open air and such was the order of that great Assembly that not a whisper interrupted the low voice of that feeble old man."

ADAMS' wife, Betsy, writes describing the situation at Boston, September 12th, 1774. Adams has lately gone to the First Congress in Philadelphia. She says she has never heard one word from him since he got to Philadelphia.

LETTER by Benjamin Church, three pages, folio.

LETTERS of Gerry, John Pitts, Thomas Young and Silas Deane; good examples.

JANUARY 29th, 1775, Adams has returned from Philadelphia; looks with favor on the gathering of arms by the people.

PROCEEDINGS in England, reported by Arthur Lee, February 3d, 1775. A significant Question signed only in initials, R. H. L.—"How many soldiers in town? . . . And does the business of discipline go on well?" He thinks a certain Mr. Ruggles should hang on the Liberty Tree. It may be noted that some letters are left unsigned from motives of caution.

ARTHUR LEE, London, 24th February, 1775, advises Adams that the Boston Troops are to be sent to New York.

JOHN BROWN, of Providence, February 27th, 1775, writes a letter accompanying money sent to the assistance of Boston, anxious to know of anything which tends to the salvation of the Common Cause.

ADAMS says, Boston, March 4th, 1775:

"We have almost every Tory of note in the Province in this town; they have fled for the general protection."

He states the condition of the British Troops in Boston.

PRINTED BROADSIDE.—Letter of Governor Trumbull to General Gage, 3 pages, folio, Hartford, April 28th, 1775, with General Gage's answer. One wants to know why the Town of Boston is shut up, and the other wants to know why he shouldn't fortify

Boston when the Resolves of Congress breathed nothing but War. Gage declares the intelligence, relative to the late excursion of a body of troops (to Lexington), is injurious and contrary to truth.

J. HOWE, of Hartford, writes June 7th, 1775:

"Never, Sir, have I seen anything so extraordinary as the Resolution and Firmness which the late Battles of Concord and the Islands and the taking of the fort have inspired in all orders of men."

A BROADSIDE.—The Historic Proclamation of General Gage promising pardon to the Americans if they laid down their arms, excepting only "*Samuel Adams and John Hancock*, whose offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit any other Consideration than that of condign punishment." This is the issue by the Americans, printed for them, with these words:

"The following is a copy of an infamous thing handed about here yesterday. . . . It is replete with consummate impudence, the most abominable lies, and stuffed with daring expressions of tyranny, as well as rebellion against . . . authority of the AMERICAN STATES," &c. Cambridge, June 14th, 1775.

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE of the Delegates of the Continental Congress, Deputy-Governor of Connecticut and Rhode Island, Committee of Council of Massachusetts, with General Washington, Cambridge, October 18th, 1775, continued till the 22d. A number of pages in 4to MS.

SEVERAL LETTERS from Gerry, a few from Benj. Church. A letter from Arthur Lee, July 8th, 1775:

"How shall I express my joy to you at the beaming of the Light of Liberty?"

PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1775. Adams writes a letter to his wife, 3 pages, 4to. He has just heard of the Battle of Bunker Hill; he asks his wife to favor him with an account of her apprehension during the Battle so near her.

"The death of our truly amiable and worthy friend, Dr. Warren, is greatly afflicting. Gage has made me reputable by naming me first among those who are to receive no favors from

him. I thoroughly despise him and his proclamation. It is the subject of ridicule here."

SAMUEL ADAMS' PAPERS, *Volume for 1776*.—Sam. Adams writes to Gerry, January 2d, 1776:

"I hope our country will never see the time when either riches or the want of them shall be made the leading considerations in the choice of public offices." . . .

He is glad to hear of the success of the people in making saltpetre, lately sent by Mr. Revere a plan of a powder-mill.

A LETTER from Camp, by General John Sullivan, with the details of an intended attack on Bunker Hill. It didn't occur; the ice was too thin. January 3d, 1776.

HUGH HUGHES writes, January 8th, 1776, against putting captured slaves to death; although their numbers may endanger their captors; speaks of his advising the requisition from Suffolk County, Long Island, for assistance to disarm the Tories there. He finds the people averse to the action through fear of having their houses burned.

LETTER of W. Lee, of London, February 5th, 1776, informing the Americans, through Adams, of the probable plans of Great Britain, mentioning the number of troops to be sent, to what colonies, with information about ships.

"Col. James is sent with orders to burn every town he can command. Charlestown, South Carolina, is to be the first."

He says, "there is no alternative but an instant Declaration of Independence—a consequent negotiation at least for Naval assistance, or an humble submission to be slaves to Scotchmen" (referring to the Scotch in Parliament).

A LETTER by Richard Henry Lee, condoles on the ill-fortune in Canada; makes suggestions for securing the Hudson and reducing Canada. 2 pages, folio, February 7th, 1776.

SAMUEL CHASE, April 29th, 1776, in a letter, 2 pages, 4to, gives an account of the military situation of Boston and is pleased to find that a country surgeon, an obscure man in our Army until now, has proved himself a genius in rendering the guns spiked by the British serviceable as ever.

A PETITION of a number of the Episcopal Clergy of the Colonies of New York and Connecticut, refers to the changed state of affairs made by the Declaration of Independence (not signed).

LETTER OF SAMUEL CHASE, June 3d, 1776:

"Every nerve must be exerted to return this blow" (referring to the defeat at Quebec). "The coming of the Germans seems now past a doubt. Ought we not to look out immediately for foreign assistance? The natural enemies to Britain, France and Spain, are the most likely to aid us, depriving her of the colonies is a darling object to them."

ANOTHER LETTER, by the same hand, June 6th, 1776; refers to the traitor Benjamin Church.

"I am told he sees the necessity of being confined for his own safety; gives evidence of his duplicity that he wrote and acted on both sides; that he pronounced the Boston Massacre Oration with Hutchinson's allowance."

A FINE LETTER OF GENERAL GATES, New York, June 8th, 1776. Speaks of General Mifflin:

"I am willing though reluctantly to relinquish him and I know not where the officer is to be found in America so fit for that important service."

He evidently desires to have Mifflin with him at Boston. He thinks the General (Washington) is unduly influenced by a belief that the enemy will not make their attacks upon Massachusetts.

"Where the enemy will not come is too mighty for my judgment."

A LETTER OF PETER OLIVER, June, 1776. Account of his voyage to England and reports what he has heard of American news in England.

A LETTER of four pages, 4to, of SAMUEL CHASE, June 30th, 1776. Letter of the highest interest referring to defeats at Quebec; necessity of obtaining alliances. Wonders why some are backward in going into the only measures for making this step successful.

A LETTER FROM JOHN RUTLEDGE, July 4th, 1776. A letter to Samuel Adams, 2 pages, folio, chiefly respecting General Lee.

Congress having indemnified him by agreement against any loss he might sustain by joining the American service, he appears now to need their help. He purchased an estate in Virginia, borrowing the money to pay for it; drew bills for three thousand pounds on his agent in England. They were protested and he has no doubt his property in England is confiscated.

DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE to be engraved on the New Great Seal of Virginia.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 6th, 1776, Richard Henry Lee writes:

"Our Devil Dunmore is as he was, but we are shortly to make him move his quarters."

SAMUEL ADAMS' copy of his letter to J. Pitts, July, 1776, Philadelphia:

"You was informed by the last post that CONGRESS HAD DECLARED THE THIRTEEN UNITED COLONIES FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES. It must be allowed by the impartial world that this Declaration has not been made rashly. . . . The delegates of every colony were present and concurred in this important act, except those of New York, who were not authorized to give their voice on the question, but they have since publicly said that a new convention was soon to meet in that Colony."

R. H. LEE, Chantilly, July 29th, 1776, writes he hopes no time will be lost in dispatching ambassadors. . . . especially to France whose interest it so clearly is to support the new Confederacy. The storm thickens at New York. May it burst with destructive powers on the guilty foes of human rights. What mean the Jersey Convention by the last clause of their new charter. Shall we never cease to be teased with the Bug-bear reconciliation. This clause is really detestable now that the Declaration of Congress is published.

A REVIEW of the military and naval situation of the country, &c., written by Adams, August, 1776.

A LONG AND INTERESTING LETTER signed by Benjamin Palmer.

THE RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS, December 23d, 1776, that the Commissioners of Congress at the Port of France be authorized

to borrow a sum not exceeding two millions sterling, written and signed by Charles Thompson and also signed by John Hancock.

A LETTER OF CONGRATULATION from Dr. John Morgan to S. Adams:

"I sincerely give you joy on General Washington's victory over the enemy at Trenton."

Refers to the flight of the American Army from New York, written from Bethlehem, December 30th, 1776.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE for procuring cannon for General Schuyler, in autograph of Sam. Adams.

A LETTER FROM JOHN ADAMS, Boston, September 31st, 1776:

"Hears that Congress has removed to Baltimore or to Lancaster; doesn't know which to believe. The Post Office has done us no service. This, as intelligence is the soul of War, is a great misfortune. My dear sir, our salvation under God depends on the expedition with which the Army is raised and disciplined."

ADAMS' ORIGINAL PAPERS, *Volume for 1777*.—A letter of Samuel Adams, Jr., written to Mrs. Adams, rejoicing over a victory obtained by Washington over a body of Hessians. The Commander of the Hessians, expecting instantaneous death, fell upon his knees to the General.

ARTHUR LEE writes from Paris, January 21st, a letter of 4 pages, 4to:

"The peace of Europe hangs upon a cobweb . . . Twelve hundred light horse are raising in Germany . . . You must have three or four thousand light horse for the next campaign. They will be of infinite use when the enemy advances into the country. Both our men and horses are accustomed in Virginia to gallop through the woods. General Washington has a far more arduous part to perform than General Howe."

He quotes Montecuculi's observations as to defensive actions, that they require more address, more firmness and intrepidity. "If anyone should be dissatisfied with the campaign, this great man's opinion should correct them."

In a FOLIO LETTER from Baltimore, Samuel Adams remarks upon the King's defeat; the contest with America is now confessed by the British monarch to be arduous.

"I think he greatly deceives himself if he does not expect it will be more so. Indeed, he sees it, for we must, says he, at all events, be prepared for another campaign."

In a letter to J. Pitts, Baltimore, February, 1777, Adams expresses the opinion that conspirators against the State are worthy of death. He desires the suppression of the Tories.

SAM. ADAMS' SON writes that General Washington has ordered him to "inoculate the New York forces ordered to this post"—Fishkills.

FOLIO LETTER OF SAMUEL HEWES, March 25th, 1777, introducing Major Ward.

A LETTER OF SAM. ADAMS, which is particularly interesting as it shows his dissatisfaction at the military policy of Washington at that time. Though Europe and America are applauding the imitation of Fabius, Adams goes on to express his views of the unfitness of the comparison. The letter is written to General Greene, May 12th, 1777.

LETTER, July 11th, 1777, Roger Sherman writes of military news.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, July 27th, 1777, speaks with considerable foresight of the result of Burgoyne's plans; he eulogizes General Gates.

LETTER OF SAMUEL ADAMS. Eulogizes Gates.

ROGER SHERMAN writes a letter of two pages, folio, New Haven, August 25th, 1777; refers to late successes of Stark; says much regarding Gates.

A LETTER signed by General Heath, 4 pages, folio, Boston, August 27th, 1777, is devoted to a description of the quality of the soldiers and the number in the seven regiments sent to join the Northern Army; admits that there were some lads and a number of negroes, but claims they went through in official muster. Many particulars as to supplies.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, York, 15th November, 1777:

"We have at length finished the confederation and shall send it to the different States in a few days."

A LETTER, with signature purposely blotted, Lancaster, November 20th, 1777, announcing that the writer is superintending the printing of the articles of confederation. It appears to be slow work, for he says: "I had rather be a hogg-driver than attend his press." The latter part of the letter is occupied in decrying the inability of Washington. He suggests to Adams to communicate the first part of his letter to Mr. Duane, but as to the latter part, "all I can say is, you are a man of prudence."

A LETTER OF 7 pages, folio, of R. H. Lee from York, November, 1777. Relates that he, two days ago, moved the recall of Mr. Deane. He palliates Mr. Deane's conduct, however, in some points. Various matters concerning Politics and Military Matters; refers to John Adams, General Gates and others.

DRAFT of a proposed arrangement for the exchange of Prisoners, in the autograph of Arthur Lee. Address to Lord North by Franklin, Deane, and Lee.

MINUTES of the Committee of Correspondence, November 24th, 1777, to March 2d, 1779, in handwriting of William Cooper. 32 pages, 4to.

A BROADSIDE, printed at Yorktown, 1777, containing extracts from letters of Gates and others; a military letter from Williamsburg, Va. 2 pages, folio.

A LETTER OF FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, two and a half pages, 4to. Yorktown, December 22d, 1777. He writes in a state of almost profane excitement as to the prices exacted by Clothing Agents.

A LETTER OF GENERAL GATES.

SAMUEL ADAMS, ORIGINAL PAPERS, *Volume for 1778-1779*.—A 2-pp. folio letter, January, 1778, to R. H. Lee. Referring to campaign of 1778, expressing loss of confidence in the officers. Hoping that the Commander-in-Chief may not, through inferiority of inefficient officers, become an unfortunate

general. Throws out the hint that if France delays she might regret the consequences of an acknowledgment of the Independence of the United States by Great Britain, with an alliance against France. Commends the action of the Virginia Assembly as to supplying troops.

ARTHUR LEE, January, 1778, writes that the King of Prussia's secretary assures him that his master will not be the last to acknowledge "our independence," but he cannot take the lead.

January 14th, 1778, Adams sends a letter to General Gates by the hand of Baron Steuben, who is to wait on General Washington first. He expresses favorable opinions of Steuben, and states that Steuben offers himself as a volunteer, "wishing to give no offence by interfering in command."

IMPORTANT LETTER OF E. GERRY. Long letter of William Williams, the signer, February, 1778, 3½ pp., folio, as to how the "Articles of Confederation were received by the Towns."

LETTERS OF ARTHUR LEE, speaking of the effect of the victory over Burgoyne, a 6-pp. letter, detailing differences between the Commissioners, . . . Franklin, "otherwise certainly a great man," possessed of a weakness as to dinners, even when public business is on hand.

LETTER OF R. H. LEE, Chantilly, March, 1778, writes that he is engaged in raising men under a very important act—a draft of single men to fill up regiments.

EXPENSES OF S. ADAMS, April 27th, 1778; August 16th, 1779.

A LONG LETTER OF PETER THACHER, May 19th, 1778, a particular account of the firing on American privateers by Continental ships in Boston Harbor, for hoisting the pennant without permission . . . does not think the life of any innocent man should be subject to the caprice or the petulance or the insolence of every "puppy of an officer who shall please to send shot about the harbor."

JOHN TRUMBULL, June 4th, 1778, expatiates on the currency troubles.

"At present all the money the Congress have emitted is, as

far as possible, thrown into constant circulation because the owners are fearful that it may die in their hands."

S. COOPER, July 6, 1778:

"Most people think Clinton will be surrounded and taken—I suspect he will make his way to Amboy—in either case the war seems drawing to a close."

GEN'L PARSONS, fine letter, July 9, 1778. Is mystified as to army movements in late battle. June 28, 1778:

"'Tis said Gen'l Lee for some misconduct was arrested on the field of battle . . . been tried by the opinions of the court and dismissed the service."

He is in doubt as to what is a wise course towards Lee, and suggests a removal to a command where he can do no injury. Refers to jealousies of the military chiefs:

"I believe Gen. Gates to be as honest a man, as true a friend to the liberties of mankind as any person in America and a wise and prudent officer. . . . I have reason to believe most officers of distinction have taken a part in a real or imaginary contest between the commander-in-chief and General Gates."

General Parsons is desirous of having a separate command that he may avoid the unhappiness of taking a part, or the alternative of standing in a suspicious light with all. 3½ pages, folio.

ED. BANCROFT writes a 6½-page letter, defending Silas Deane, endorsed by S. Adams, July 13, 1778—"The above was delivered to me this day by Silas Dean, Esq're, just arrived from Paris."

A SUMMARY of matters, extracts of letters, and relating to acts, charges, recriminations, &c., of Deane, Lee and Franklin, mentioning Vergennes, C. J. Fox, Shelburne. 2 pages, folio, by J. Lovell. The writer calls it "Fire coals."

MALACHY SALTER, Aug. 15, 1778. From Cork, in Ireland. Speaks of the kindness of friends in Ireland to Col. Ethan Allen, a prisoner.

A VALUABLE LETTER, 2½ pages, 4to. Philada., Sept. 7, 1778. Written by Gen'l B. Arnold to Henry Laurens, President of

Congress, to whom he announces the formation of a secret plan which will be "attended with honor to the arms of the U. S."

OCT. 24, 1778. Sam'l Adams, Oct. 24: a eulogistic characterization of the bearer—the Marquis Lafayette.

STATEMENT of a loan to be made by Holland to the U. S., in writing of Arthur Lee.

INTERESTING LETTERS respecting the breach of friendship between Adams and Hancock.

LIST OF SUPPLIES of money from Spain and France, in the autograph of Arthur Lee, with names of ships carrying them—from France, 3,000,000 livres, one (million) to be paid for in tobacco.

LETTER from James Lovell, speaking of a late battle, the wounding of General Erving, &c. :

"By the indiscretion of some one in Congress parts of Bingham's letter are printed which should never have seen the light."

LETTER about the currency. Letters relating to Berkenhout, considering him a spy.

It was hard times with patriot James Lovell, Jan'y, 1779. He wonders how he—

"—hangs together, having bought one suit—and one hat in 3 years, this latter Hessian cheat being gone beyond decency. I am asked 300 dollars for a pr of leather breeches, 125 for shoes, a suit of cloaths 1600."

JOHN WINTHROP, 5th Feb'y, 1779, is glad to find that Congress have taken up the affairs of the Continental currency:

"The Depreciation of the bills has of late been astonishingly rapid. They will not now purchase half so much as they would a year ago, and the prices of all the necessaries of life are rising every week."

LONG LETTER OF JOHN ADAMS. Passy, Feb. 14, 1779. Has just met Lafayette. Deplores differences between the American Commissioners:

"This Ct (court) has confidence in him (Franklin) alone. . . . We may have further Trouble, and tryals of patience—but trouble is to you and me familiar and I begin to think it

necessary for my health, for without it I should soon grow so fat as to go off in apoplexy."

CONTEMPORARY COPIES of letters between John Adams and Count Vergennes.

LETTERS touching on the Nova Scotia fisheries.

A LETTER with acrimonious reference to Franklin, using a number of words to say that the Dr. lies sometimes.

R. H. LEE gives account of a raid of Tories from New York, men who came up the Potomac in small vessels. Writes of General Lincoln's victory at Charlestown; asks for ships to clear the enemy out of Chesapeake Bay.

LETTER OF GATES, July, 1779, contemplating a probable early end of the war. General Gates communicates to Adams account of damage done to New Haven and the coast generally, July, 1779.

SEPT. 3, 1779. Gen. Gates suggests that Steuben be wiser than to interfere in Party; wants to know what he is to depend on from the Council for the Defence of this Town (Providence) and State.

"GERRY will not have a tooth or a nail left if several whimsical financiers do not go home soon. We are struggling hard about our money." J. Lovell, Sept., 1779.

MOSES HAZEN. Long letter, advocating the taking of Canada. 5 pages, folio. To Gen. Gates.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL transmits to Gen. Gates news from Laurens, from South Carolina, the arrival of Count d'Estaing with ships, &c., off the coasts of Georgia and Carolina. (*Copy*, sent to Adams.)

CONCERNING the children of Gen. Joseph Warren. 4 pages, folio. MS. of S. Adams.

NEW YORK and Massachusetts boundary: a MS. of 14 pages, traversing the matter from 1654. Some part in handwriting of John Adams.

SAM. ADAMS ORIGINAL PAPERS, *Volume for 1780 to 1782*.—Letter, January 4th, 1780: "I am sensible it is much easier to find fault with a constitution than to propose good amendments."

He discusses the danger of giving the first magistrate a negative on all the laws.

THE ORIGINAL MINUTES of the Committee of Correspondence of Boston, from March 13th, 1779, to March 6th, 1781, 42 pages, in the handwriting of Town Clerk Cooper.

January 3d, 1780, Letter of Adams to the Governor of Rhode Island urging expulsion of persons inimical to our cause.

A long and confidential letter, 5 pages, 4to, by Richard Henry Lee, Chantilly, January 18th, 1780. S. Deane "has avoided the consequences of a suit bro't by Dr. Lee and has fled to France."

He explains how he was deceived by Berkenhout, "the artful knave." Connects Paul Wentworth and Deane in a faction unfavorable to America. Though suffering from a fit of the gout, he will commune with Adams. "As did the Stoic philosopher when disregarding the gouty pain, he conversed with a great man of antiquity I seem as it were to be present with you and giving free scope to my mind. I restrain none of its operations. . . . I expect that the hard winter has saved us the trouble and expense of meeting General Clinton in the field. . . . P. S.—My little son of five months old, whom I have christened Cassius, grows apace, and seems already to look as if he would be no Lover of Tyrants."

Carlisle, February 3d, 1781, John Armstrong writes confidentially of his sympathy and favor for General Gates.

JAMES LOVELL, February 8th, 1780, writes:

"I do not know that we can possibly get an army unless Massachusetts perseveres in furnishing what I know she has judged her disproportion."

He then gives the number expected from each State.

"We must cut throats another year at least, and we ought to do it vigorously. France and Spain will persist in strenuous co-operation for the purpose of securing our independence and indemnifying themselves."

ELBRIDGE GERRY expresses his happiness as the children of General Warren are in better circumstances than as represented in "ye proposed subscription." Is desirous that something may be done for their support by Congress.

LOVELL says, February 16th, 1780:

"Congress has taken so much notice of George Walton's complaints of Brig. McIntosh as to inform him his service in the Southern Department is dispensed with."

REPORT of the Committee of Ways and Means for lessening expenses of Government, signed S. Adams, in Senate, September 24th, 1782. 25 pages, folio.

August 6th, 1782, ARTHUR LEE writes:

"Everything from England seems to announce a real disposition to Peace."

He writes some reflections on Mr. Morris. Says:

"I am of the Committee appointed to inspect the Department of Mr. Morris; Mr. Deane is the Chairman; such a choice seemed to point out that Congress did not mean the inspection should be productive of public good nor have I any reason to think it will."

His opinions of Dr. Franklin and rapacious men in France are strong.

THOMAS MCKEAN, Signer of the Declaration, writes, 3 pages, folio, Philadelphia, August 6th, 1782:

"Congress is at present composed of virtuous men. . . . If it were not for the fisheries and Western lands, there would be more harmony in that body."

He thinks the British Nation is prepared for a Peace; that the success of Rodney in the West Indies will accelerate the ministry in laying hold of their opportunities; he advises that preliminaries be adjusted; if not, Gibraltar and the late conquests may change masters.

Samuel Adams seems to forget his hatred of Royalty in expressing his own happy feelings and the joy of the country on the birth of a Dauphin of France in a letter to the Chevalier de la Lucerne, June, 1782.

THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE, with a fine signature of John Han-

cock; he declines to admit that a bill has become a law, owing to the lapse of time

"Unless a circumstance should be urg'd, which I would not presume could take place that the Representatives of this Commonwealth would ever bring into contemplation the Sabbath as a day of secular business *with me*."

Philadelphia, April 21st, Arthur Lee writes a three-page letter, in which he refers to the Assembly: "An infatuated majority in the bondage of folly and private interest." Speaks severely of a prominent man, who, with a petition on the table of Congress, declaring himself insolvent, not only sits and votes, but treats the members with magnificent dinners; he is alarmed at the proposed admission of Vermont; thinks the small States are already combining to dismember the large ones, but your delegates do not think with me. Sure I am that, with the admission of this little State, the Confederation will end.

J. LOVELL writes, February 24th, 1780, sending pamphlets containing treaties between us and France, in the language of both countries. When the sheets were partly struck off, order was given that they should not go into the Journals for other reasons than because they were badly printed—owing to the want of accents. I made the printer complete a few of the treaties, as he had got the last proof corrected before the decision to leave the sheets out of the Journal.

"The tickling story of the Stripes hoisted in Holland may have its run but I have some proof that matters have been conducted more agreeably to Dutch politics; and in a way that will produce more solid good than the pleasure of indulging the proud affectations of our rising Navy."

March 17th, 1780, Lovell writes that Mr. Temple is coming out with the following proposals to Congress:

"G. Britain will acknowledge the independence of all the states except Sth. Carolina and Georgia and the province of Maine . . . The following were offered by the British King and rejected by Mr. T. The U. S. to join their arms with G. B. against Spain, &c. In regard to Continental Money, nobody can tell what value common consent will from day to day put upon it. Three hundred for one may be demanded next week."

GENERAL B. LINCOLN writes from Charlestown, February 23d, 1780. Believing that Clinton cannot take the town, giving reasons.

March 28th, 1780, writes:

"Our public horses have been starved for want of forage; though there has been given to the transportation department almost paper (money) enough to litter the whole number. Mutton is \$13 to 15 per pound. If I could do without any cloathing myself, will my whole income give food alone to my dependents?"

"The paragraph in the paper respecting Clinton's mishaps is from good authority, though General W——n desired it might not be authenticated here in print."

ARTHUR LEE writes a long letter as to the doings of the French, &c., with a dig at Franklin, L'Orient, March 30th, 1780, 5 pages, 4to.

Here is an authentic record of the price of clothing in 1780, and the success of a patriot in trying to buy breeches cheap:

"I sent for cheapness' sake to Lancaster for a pr. of leathern breeches. They are arrived, at first Cost two hundred 200 the skip, 130 the making—330 dollars, and yet this is called cheap because Mr. Ned Livermore, a youth now with his father in this family, paid for a pair much inferior in size and quality, \$320."

This is part of a letter of April 4th, 1780, referring to the matter of money.

PROPOSITIONS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS for raising money, four pages, 4to, copied and sent to Adams by James Lovell, 22d of May, 1780:

"The middle and eastern States must comply fully and almost immediately with *all* if not more than all the requisitions of Congress, or sudden destruction will probably come upon the whole Confederacy."—"I promised myself that General Washington's letter to Colonel Harrison, published by Rivington, will make the enemy heedless and rash."

A. SHIPPEN, Philadelphia, June 17th, 1780, writes that the British are making sad havoc in Virginia; they have taken six members of their Assembly. He despairs of

"Assistance while a certain person is our Minister; he has sent his resignation to Congress; this is probably no more than

a State trick to fix him more firmly in his saddle; he says perhaps he is too old, but he does not perceive anything like it himself, and then gives a strong proof of it by recommending his grandson as the person who will, in a year or two, be most fit for our Plenipotentiary; from this recommendation one or the other of these two things is clear; either Mr. Franklin's faculties are impaired or he thinks ours are; this same gentleman is now blackening the character of Mr. John Adams in Congress more than he did Mr. Lee, and he has got the French Minister to join him."

LETTERS REGARDING MILITARY AFFAIRS. The Defense of the Hudson, &c. Copies by Adams and Letter of General Robert Howe, June, 1780.

A FOLIO, closely written on both sides by Samuel Adams, including copy of two letters of Vergennes, July 30th and 31st, 1780, to Franklin, and extract of a long letter written by Franklin to the President of Congress, August 9th, 1780, referring to the conduct of John Adams, stating he has given offense to the French Court, detailing his movements, &c. Chantilly, September 10th, 1780.

A LONG LETTER referring to the Land Claims between Virginia and Maryland.

Again Lee criticises Franklin; wishes to know how long the dignity, honor and interest of these United States be sacrificed to the bad passion of that old man under the idea of his being a philosopher; he is immediately referring to proceedings of Franklin and others over the case of a French privateer.

ACCOUNT of the Proceedings of Vermont, New Hampshire, &c., Philadelphia, September 17, 1780, written by Samuel Adams.

A LONG LETTER of advice as to American Affairs, written by Samuel Adams, December 17, 1780, to John Adams at Paris. Great exertions have been made in the year past to give our invaders a decisive blow, but the second division of the French Squadron being blocked up in Brest and a re-inforcement to the enemy arriving from the West Indies, they have had the supremacy at sea. He refers to Cornwallis's boasting; speaks of the brave Southern army checking his progress, and the aid

of the militia in disconcerting his plans. "Arnold's conspiracy was to have wrought wonders, but gracious Heaven defeated it." Tells him of the building of a new ship to be called the *Oceana*.

COPY OF AN ARTICLE from Rivington's Gazette in abuse of Adams, referring to his enemy Hancock, and Adams' alleged preference of a Yankee General to the Surveyor of the Woods of the Dominion of Virginia. This is copied by Adams' own hand.

LETTER of ten pages, written January, 1781, to Samuel Adams by Elbridge Gerry, criticising the Governor and politics in a severe manner, January 7th, 1781. Signature has been purposely obliterated.

A PETITION OF THOMAS CHASE, Boston, January 26th, 1781:

"You cannot be sensible of the distressed situation of the officers who have served under me, many of them and their families are suffering extream hunger and cold for the want of the money due to them from the Public, having had no pay since the 1 March last and that at the depreciated value."

RICHARD HENRY LEE writes of a military situation in the South; refers to General Greene's movements:

"I am at present lamed by my horse falling with me in a late engagement."

MINUTES of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety of Boston in autograph of W. Cooper. 43 pages, 8vo, March 12th, 1781, to March 2d, 1784.

ARTHUR LEE, Philadelphia, August 7th, 1781. Not pleased that Chancellor Livingston was elected Minister of Foreign Affairs, though, after some splenetic expressions, he thinks the event is fortunate as if he had been elected it would have disappointed the wishes of his own friends.

"Having now finish'd my business with Congress, I shall retire and whenever I have reason to think that the ratification of a Treaty of Peace will come on, I shall endeavor to get into Congress."

A LETTER OF GENERAL HEATH. Thinks the people of Vermont are warmly attached to the American cause as any in the

Thirteen States, but I fear there are some designing men among them. December, 1781.

A LETTER OF CONGRATULATION on the capture of Cornwallis, by Alex. M'Dougall, October 17, 1781.

A LONG DOCUMENT relating to Indian Affairs under John Allan, Commissioner. Relations with the Indians during the Revolution. Presented to the State of Massachusetts.

SAM. ADAMS, ORIGINAL PAPERS, *Volume for 1783-1801.*

John Hancock's Message to the Senate and Assembly, respecting the quartering of Rochambeau's Troops, M'ch, 1783. Act for the Settlement of Public Accounts of the United States (An Act of the State of Pennsylvania). 9 pp. folio, M'ch, 1783.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, M'ch 4, 1784, writes a 15-page folio letter:

"Our adjournment to Annapolis has certainly had a good effect; the object of the inhabitants here is altogether pleasure. . . . *Congress are free from external influence.* . . . I am clearly convinced in my own mind of the rectitude of the officers in general respecting the [order of] the 'Cincinnati.' I have a great opinion of these virtuous men."

He goes on, however, to oppose the plan:

"G——W——n has to my great astonishment written a circular letter directing a meeting of the representative officers of the State Cincinnati's in May next at Philadelphia, which will be the first meeting of the *Cincinnati Congress*—in *God's name may it be the last.* The G——l, in his last address to the Army. . . . urged them to use their influence to increase the powers of Congress, or in other words to alter the Federal Government."

The fears of patriotic men were excited; the newly established Republic might be endangered by the establishment of an aristocratic order, and there are a number of letters in this volume, relating to the possible malign results of the establishment of the "Order of the Cincinnati."

April, 1783. ADAMS thinks the sooner the secret Journals of Congress are published the better. Let the debates of Congress be open and the whole of their transactions published weekly.

S. ADAMS writes to GEN. GATES, May 2, 1783:

"I most heartily congratulate you on the return of peace with

Liberty and Independence. Blessings for which patriots have toiled and heroes fought and bled. *Future generations can never curse the present for carelessly surrendering their rights."*

GERRY writes:

"If it be said that G——l W——n has given us too strong proof of his patriotism to admit of a jealousy that he would permit such an event [loss of Republican Independence] the answer is easy and natural. It may be in his power to put such a machine in motion, but not to stop its progress. The military should not suppose they have all the merit of effecting the Revolution. The militia is not to be overlooked. If a monarch loses his Army he is undone, but the loss of a Republican Army produces exertions that furnish double or treble the number."

He voices alarms as to the possible effect of a union of military men after a successful war.

ADAMS writes a strong democratic letter in reference to the above. He also requests attention of Congress to Naval officers. They appear to him injured, or, at least, neglected men.

LETTER signed by a "Minister of the Gospel":

"The best men . . . ask where is the Honorable Samuel Adams . . . to whom all the States used to look up for devices and measures of procedure in arduous cases." (Refers to the Cincinnati.)

GERRY writes, May 7, 1784:

"Congress have completed this morning . . . instructions to their ministers for negotiating Treaties of Commerce . . . to be signed by Adams, Franklin and Jefferson. G. W——n passed through this place and I am informed that he is opposed to the plan." (Confidential.)

GERRY says of the "Cincinnati":

"This political wolf has been presented in sheep's clothing—to recommend the harmless creature they have christened it with the venerable name of 'Cincinnati.' He thinks the complexion of Congress is good."

Again, 14 May, 1784, Gerry reports that "Congress negatived the Hereditary Titles." (Order of Cincinnati.)

JAMES BOWDOIN, respecting a bill for regulating price of coins.

LETTERS, 1784, ADAMS to R. H. LEE, congratulating the country on his (Lee's) election as PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

R. H. LEE communicates his objections to the New Constitution. Several *very long*, earnest letters, October, 1787 (incidentally relating *proceedings of Congress*). Full of matter of serious import for the success of democracy and considerations against dangerous centralization.

LETTER of S. OSGOOD, Jany. 5, 1788. Establishment of the Government with special references to the *judiciary* . . . *representation, &c., &c.* Believes if the new Government should take place, the first rebellion against it would break out in the town of Boston. Thinks the Philadelphians are deluded in offering 10 square miles so near the City for the General Government—a few years would empty the city—drawing away the people. Wishes the Government of the U. S. to have 10 miles square, but let the people settled there know they are freemen.

Resolutions of the Mass. delegates respecting THE CONSTITUTION (*about Jan'y, 1788*) with proposals of Eight Amendments. Including, among others,

“That there shall be a representative for every 30,000 inhabitants. That it be explicitly declared that all powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the several States to be by them exercised. That Congress erect no Company of Merchants with exclusive advantages of Commerce. In civil actions between citizens of different states every issue of fact arising may be tried by a jury if the parties or either of them desire.”

N. DANE, a letter, 2½ pp., folio. N. Y., May 10, 1788:

“Eight States have now determined relative to the constitution proposed. . . . I mentioned in my last the application of Kentucky for an admission into the Union. I am just informed . . . Vermont enquires respecting her admission into the Union. . . . I am persuaded if these States do not unite in their infancy and cement the Union, they will not do it hereafter.”

GERRY, E., July 7, 1789, congratulates Adams on his election as Lieutenant-Gov. of Mass., writes about repealing the act against secular amusements; thinks

“That if a theatre could be well regulated it would afford not

only the most rational and elegant amusement, but also a school of morality."

Refers to Mr. Henry's company, and makes a strong plea for the theatre. Uncertain as to Gov. Adams' views.

GERRY informs Adams of the amount of compensation for members of the House and Senate as fixed at \$6.00 a day. Doorkeepers, \$750 a year. To the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, \$1,500 each year, and \$2 a day for every day of the session of Congress.

"Who ever supposed that a Senator or Representative would be so debased as to receive as a compensation less than a door-keeper."

He mentions that he moved to strike out all provision for members of the house, . . . but believes the establishment should be just enough to make it reputable.

R. H. LEE is astonished that Roger Sherman opposed a motion for introducing into a bill of rights an idea that the military should be subordinate to the civil power. His reason was that it would "make the people insolent." Expresses thoughts about *State Government*, accounts of constitutional discussions, &c.

ADAMS, a letter of Aug., 1789, discusses the power of removing Federal officers at the *pleasure of the President*. Particularly interesting, Adams takes pains to say,

"I now most sincerely believe that while President Washington continues in the chair he will be able to give to all good men a satisfactory reason for every instance of his publick conduct."

Adams says, contrary to his usual manner, he feels himself constrained to make profession of sincerity on this question, because in Gordon's history it is stated

"I was concerned in an attempt to remove General Washington from command, and mentions an anonymous letter to your late Gov. Henry, which I never saw nor heard of till lately . . . reading the history."

Ten pages, folio, by GEORGE MORGAN. The account of the State of Indian affairs. How to wage successful warfare, &c. Some rather revolting suggestions as to the speediest method of

ending troubles with the Western Indian, offering rewards for scalps, ears and right hands of an enemy; mitigated, however by making the reward double for each male prisoner and 300 dollars for a female. If the war were carried on and continued by giving a thousand dollars for each scalp, it would be ten times cheaper than to do as hitherto. Gen. Harmon's expedition cost say, \$300,000; but suppose 100,000 only, he took ten scalps, which then cost \$10,000 each.

LETTER FROM JOHN HANCOCK to Adams, August 1793.

"As to myself, infirm as I am, you will find me prompt to plan and ready to execute when necessity calls. I feel for my country, and will not give up the liberties of the people to the last drop of my blood."

SOME MSS. relating to Citizen Genet and the French Republic.

CIRCULAR LETTER of the Commonwealth of Mass., relating to speech of Hancock and resolves of the Commonwealth, opposing the claim of a *federal judiciary* over a *state sovereignty*, refers to the death of Hancock, and signed by S. Adams, Lieutenant-Governor.

PROTESTS. Papers relating to the demission of the French Vice-Consul at Boston, Citizen Duplaine denying the right of the President of the U. S. to effect it.

THE MESSAGE OF ADAMS, 17 Jany., 1784, to the Mass. Legislature on assuming the Governorship on the death of Hancock.

"His fellow citizens while they drop a tear, may certainly profit by the recollection of his virtuous and patriotic career."

He limits his rights as Governor to stating objections and entreats the Legislature to dispatch the weightier business so early in the session as to afford him opportunity to perform his duty with due consideration and care. Page 1 not in his writing.

DANNERY. Communication of the description of the French Flag as adopted by the Convention, 1794.

OPINIONS on international and other matters of law by James Sullivan.

H. KNOX'S COMMUNICATION from the War Department, of

John Jay's letter—deciding on the statu quo—regarding the position of Massachusetts according to the peace of 1783. Encroachments are to be abandoned. 1794.

LETTER TO ADAMS from the Sierra Leone Society, with copies of statements of the Governor and Council of Sierra Leone, giving names (and other particulars) of ships from Boston, Salem, engaged in slave trading.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF ADAMS.

ADAMS' MESSAGE regarding the mode of filling vacancies occurring by reason of death among the Presidential Electors. He had signed the resolve giving power to the Electors themselves to fill vacancies, had delivered the same to the Secretary to be filed, but afterwards erased his name. Raises a technical question; and if it has become a law desires its repeal.

S. ADAMS (copy by his Secretary) writes John Adams, April 17, '79:

"I congratulate you as the first citizen of the U. S., I may add of the *world*, I am my dear sir—notwithstanding. . . . party papers your old and unvaried friend—"

CITIZEN DANNERY, some time since representing the French Republic at Boston, then a fervid Republican, writes a long letter advising the Americans to settle their difficulties with France rather than exhibit partiality for England. He descants upon the glorious projects of Buonaparte, and presents a dazzling picture of his present and prospective successes—including the conquest of India, of England and Ireland. He has named his son Samuel Adams. Paris, 1798.

THE last piece in the collection signed by Adams, with the trembling fingers of age, is a recommendation of a descendant of Gov. Winthrop. to the favor of Thos. McKean, Gov. of Pennsylvania. A warm answer is received from McKean.

"The public mind has for a few years past been very different from that which prevailed during our American Revolution and at the time our acquaintance commenced. . . . but now. . . . our old time Republican principles are once more fashionable."

LETTER TO JEFFERSON, on his election, May 24, 1801 (Adams, by his Secretary):

"I sincerely congratulate our Country *on the arrival of the day of glory which has called you to the first office in the Administration of Federal Government.* If I have at any time been avoided or frowned on your kind exhortation in the language of the most perfect friend of man surpasses every injury. The storm is now over and we are in port."

He follows in ardent strain on Jeffersonian principles, ending with,

"Though an old man cannot advise you, he can give you his blessing; you have devoutly my blessing and my prayers."

Then follows a copy of Jefferson's letter to which this is a reply. (The *original letter* is among the unbound pieces in Bancroft's collection.) It is after Jefferson's election, March 29, 1801.

"It would have been a day of glory which should have called you to the first office. . . . there exists not in the heart of man a more faithful esteem than mine to you. . . . I shall ever bear you the most affectionate veneration and respect."

THOS. MCKEAN, May, 1801, writes that,

"We have lived to a good old age—the *Counter Revolution* meditated and attempted in the United States during the last four years appears to be nearly defeated."

He reflects on the conduct of John Adams in the last part of his administration, assails Tories, and quotes Livingston's, saying,

"He did not believe it possible to convert a Tory to a Whig, nay that the Almighty Himself could not effect the change without a miracle."

The collection ends with a letter to a friend predicting the advance of democratic republicanism, the breaking down of oppressors, with reason to believe that with the efforts of men of virtue and science the spirit of war will cease.

ADAMS. The life of Samuel Adams, by Samuel Adams Wells. The original manuscript, 216 leaves, folio, written in a very neat, close hand. The revision and completion of this work was prevented by the death of the author, after which the MS. passed into the hands of Mr. Bancroft. Folio, half red morocco.

PAPERS BY SAMUEL ADAMS. 5 Vols., folio. Letters and papers chronologically arranged and with an index in the Autograph of George Bancroft, comprising Adams' Contributions to the Boston Gazette, published under a variety of assumed names, including the establishment of their identity, matters of the hot controversies of Whig and Tory; Copies of letters to the Agent of the Provinces in England, as well as communications to Public Bodies, together with copies of letters and answers. The names of Arthur and Richard Henry Lee, of Franklin, Warren, Jefferson, Elbridge Gerry, Washington, &c., are of frequent recurrence. The bulk of material is of the period of 1768 to 1781, but the dates from 1768 to 1801 are covered. Included are Resolves of Public Bodies of the various Provinces; 1489 numbered folio pages, written on one side. Loosely inserted are some pages of related matter in the Autograph of Bancroft. 5 vols. folio, old half calf binding.

SAMUEL ADAMS AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The original MS. in the hand of Samuel Adams Wells. About 1,000 leaves of finely written MS. on one side of the paper. The author here presents Samuel Adams through his own writings, which he has industriously transcribed, connecting them with biographical and narrative material. The Letters and papers of his correspondence, friends and opponents. The work is preceded by a table of contents of chapters and then commence at page 67, in the year 1776. The first 66 pages apparently missing. They relate to the early period of Adams' life, and perhaps the matter is given elsewhere. Three Volumes, folio, half dark morocco. This Manuscript was prepared partly as early as 1815; a few chapters had been printed when the death of the writer ended the publication.

REVOLUTIONARY CORRESPONDENCE. *Inter-Colonial Committees, 1773-1774*. This is a printed title of one of the Volumes comprising the collection of the original letters, drafts of letters, and documents of the "Committee of Correspondence." A few of the items will be mentioned, with now and then a brief extract.

CIRCULAR LETTER, Boston, May 13th, 1774, announcing the Act of Parliament shutting up the Port of Boston.

"The people receive the edict with indignation, it is expected by their enemies and feared by their friends, that this town singly will not be able to support the calls under so severe a Tryal. As the very being of every colony, considered as a free People, bends upon the Event, a Thought so dishonorable to our Brethren cannot be entertained, as that this Town will now be left to struggle alone—General Gage has just arrived"

Following is a memorandum of the Colonies to which this letter was sent, carried "by Mr. Revere, who also took with him to Philadelphia the vote of the town to be forwarded to the Colonies Southward, together with the sentiments of Philadelphia."

A LETTER of Benjamin Church relating to the importation of tea, December 3d, 1773.

A BROADSIDE, the "Resolves of Portsmouth" to prevent the landing of tea in its Harbor, December 16th, 1773.

A BROADSIDE for the town of Newport, January 12th, 1774, being various Resolves, including "the duty of every American to oppose the landing of tea." Not only the printed broadside but the manuscript, attested by the Town Clerk.

May 20th, 1774. Record of the Vote of the town meeting Newport:

"We will unite with the other Colonies . . . to procure the establishment of the rights of the colonies, particularly to put a stop to trade with Great Britain."

March 1774.—Original letter from Providence, declaring opposition to the Post Office Scheme.

SEVERAL LETTERS from Providence.

A DOCUMENT announcing the sudden adjournment of the Court, to the town of Salem. "We have a right to call it USURPATION" (each letter a carefully formed capital).

Mr. Revere reports helpful offers of the merchants of Philadelphia, December 12th, 1774. Letter to the Committee at Newport, advising the departure of a British Transport with soldiers believed to be destined for Newport.

"Our enemies doubt not the bravery of our Countrymen, but if they can get our fortresses, our arms and ammunition, they will despise all our attempts to shake off their fetters."

RESOLVES OF THE HARTFORD HOUSE, May 1774.

A FOLIO LETTER in the hand of Israel Putnam. Signed by him and others. "We have in this parish as high a Sence of our Liberties as any town on earth," Brooklyne June 30th, 1774. Also another of Putnam's ill-spelled letters, offering to make an "exceptable present to the Town of Brooklyne for the poor of Boston."

RESOLVES of the House of Assembly of Hartford, June 3d, 1774:

"In our opinion a *Congress is absolutely necessary* previous to almost every other measure, suggesting the earliest date which will allow time to communicate with the other colonies." Signed Silas Deane.

PROCEEDINGS at Brooklyne, June 28th, 1774, Protesting that nothing shall be bought from Great Britain and the East Indies excepting bibles, pins, needles, gun powder, lead, flints (and some other items), and that they will "maintain their liberties at the risque of their lives and fortunes in spite of the united combinations of Earth and Hell." Israel Putnam presides.

A LETTER from Pomfret at Col. Putnam's, Sept. 4th, 1774, in relation to a false dispatch relating that the British had fired on Boston. The people, eager for a fray, evidently regret that it was not true. "Can Great Britain enslave three millions of bold undaunted and desperate freemen? God forbid! We are resolved to die, or be free."

In regard to the robbery of powder, "Make diligent search for all dasterdly villians Keep a strict watch over your powder, for that must be the great means under God of the salvation of our Country," with signature of Putnam and others. As the conflict is nearing, Gage is erecting a fortification at the South end of the Town. In a letter to Putnam, we read:

"The hour of vengeance comes lowering on . . . demands . . . if not answering in any other way, must be thundered from the tongue of Mars, which shall penetrate the ears of Monarchs."

June 16th, 1774. Letter to Silas Deane approving the Resolve for a General Congress.

"We are in expectation of hearing from Salem that our Assembly have appointed a Committee for that purpose."

STONINGTON'S ADVICE as to the forming of a General Congress.

SEVERAL pieces signed by Deane.

DENUNCIATION OF SAMUEL PETERS, with copy of a letter of Peters wherein he says "the Church will fall very soon to the Rage of the Puritan Mobility."

"For my telling the Church people not to take up arms, the Sons of Liberty have almost killed one of my Church—tarred and feathered two and destroyed my gown and cassock, crying out—'Damn the Church'."

In another letter intercepted and copied Peters expresses himself in high spirits and says, "on the arrival of more troupes, hanging work will go on," &c. "The lintel sprinkled on the side posts will preserve the faithfull." Also copies of letters opened and read by messengers disclosing Peters' views, &c.

"The professors of the Church of England in this Colony (Connecticut) are generally true sons of Liberty." Extract of Letter signed by Gray, Wales, Bissell, &c., October 1774. The use of Peters' letters was considered of great advantage to the cause.

May 13th, 1774, Samuel Adams' draft for the Committee of Correspondence announces receipt of the Act of Parliament closing the Port of Boston, exclaims upon its cruelty, ignominy, and powerfully exhorts the Colonists to regard it as an attack upon the *liberties of the whole people* and asks if "we may rely upon you suspending your trade with Great Britain."—1½ pages, folio in the handwriting of Adams, signed by a member and certified by W. C. (Cooper) the town clerk. The letter addressed to Committees of New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Richmond, &c.

The first information in New York as to Gage's being on the way to Boston, a letter dated New York, May 15th, 1774, saying that they had received news by an English Ship. They think, however, that, owing to the winds, Boston will have already re-

ceived Gage. It is a fine letter, full of sympathy, and ardent as to measures in opposition; announcing a meeting to adopt a non-importation and non-exportation agreement, signed Isaac Sears and Alex. McDougall.

New York proposes a Congress and the proposition is approved by a Boston Committee in a letter of May 30th, 1774. Several letters expressive of the distress of the Poor in Boston. Letters between New York and Boston relative to suspension of Trade. New York leaves the matter to Congress. *New Jersey Letters* on the same things. Letters from Philadelphia, signed by George Clymer, Charles Thomson, Thomas Mifflin and many others, referring to a non-exportation agreement, considering a General Congress of the different Colonies, &c.

A LETTER from Newcastle, August 2d, 1774, referring to the Boston Port Bill, signed by Thomas McKean, George Read and several others, with the answer from Boston, June 26th, 1774. Letter from Annapolis proposing a Congress at Philadelphia, September 20th, 1774.

ADDRESS to the Committee of Virginia not signed.

A LETTER from Annapolis, 26th of June, 1774, *proposing a Congress in Philadelphia* and offering help to Boston, with the original signatures of William Parker, Samuel Chase (Signer of the Declaration), Robert Goldsboro and others.

PRINTED BROADSIDE. Resolve of the Inhabitants of Baltimore County on the Boston Port Bill, printed by Enoch Story, May 31st, 1774. Resolve of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, signed copy, George Wise, Clerk of the House.

May 14th, 1774, setting apart a day of Fasting and Prayer, the 1st of June, date of the taking effect of the Boston Port Bill.

GEORGE WASHINGTON appears as Chairman at a meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Fairfax, the 18th of July, 1774, in the town of Alexandria. They passed twenty-six resolutions. Resolution 24 is that George Washington, Esq., and Charles Broadwater, Gent., lately elected our Representatives to serve in general Assembly, attend the Convention at Williamsburg on

the first day of August next, and present these resolves as the sense of the people of this County upon the measures proper to be taken in the present and alarming and dangerous situation of America. Resolved, that *George Washington* and several others named, be a Committee. This is a paper of 12 folio pages, and is signed by Robert Harrison, Clerk of the Meeting. Indorsed by the Town Clerk of Boston. Its connection of *General Washington with pre-Revolutionary movements* raises it to a paper high in interest.

A LETTER signed by Charles Washington and others relating to the *aid given by Virginia* to the Boston sufferers, July 6th, 1775.

LETTERS from Norfolk and other Virginia towns, followed by *letters* from *Charlestown* by Gadsden, Timothy and others with a draft of a letter to Georgia and part of a Document referring to Florida.

The papers in this Volume are numbered. Total of pages, 541. Of course, the documents and letters vary in number of pages. A number of letters are signed by the individuals of the Committee of Correspondence and others are the official attested copies sent by the Committees and signed by the Clerks. The examination of the Volume and taking the extracts of the letters has been rapid and many items equally interesting have necessarily been passed over. The letters are generally in the most excellent state of preservation, having passed into Mr. Bancroft's hands at an early date. The arrangement is in Colonies from the North downwards. It has been possible to give but a few hours' attention where days might be employed in examining and collating these yellowing relics of the Fathers of the Revolution. It may be noted that among the signatures are several names afterwards appearing upon the "Declaration of Independence." 1 vol. folio, ½ dark morocco, uniform with the two following.

REVOLUTIONARY CORRESPONDENCE. The Papers of the Committees of Massachusetts in two Volumes, 1772 to 1773 and 1774 to 1775. The first Volume opens with a Notification printed by William Cooper, Town Clerk of Boston, November 16th,

1772, stating that the town having appointed a Committee of Correspondence to state the rights of the Colonists as men, as Christians and as subjects; and to communicate and publish the same to the several towns in this Province and to the world as the sense of this town with the infringements and violations thereof, that have been, or from time to time may be made; also requesting of each town a free communication of their sentiments on this subject. The free-holders and inhabitants are notified to meet at Faneuil Hall the 20th of November, to act upon the reports of the Committee of Correspondence. Endorsed in the Autograph of William Cooper. Accompanied by the original MS. draft written and signed by Cooper, together with the returns of the twelve constables who served the paper (warning) with their signatures. In view of the work performed by the Committee of Correspondence, the above pieces must be regarded as relics of very great interest. Then follow the rough minutes of the meeting just called. The Honorable John Hancock presided. It was here voted that the "Rights of the Colonists" &c., be printed in a pamphlet and that the Committee be desired to disperse six hundred among select men of the several towns and such other gentlemen as the Committee think fit. Following is the draft in the hand of Samuel Adams, of fifteen pages, folio, being the "Rights of the Colonists," as Men, as Christians and as Subjects. This document is in perfect condition and legibly written in a hand rather larger than usual with Adams. Considering the all-permeating effect of this powerful statement of rights, the interest and value of this original document can scarcely be estimated.

Then follows in MS. the statement of the "Infringements," &c., occupying thirteen pages, folio, amended here and there and with two insets. The Document comprising the Infringement, &c., consists of twelve sections (Section 12th with cancellation marks).

A REPORT of the Town Meeting of November 20th, 1772, 6 pages, folio, in the handwriting of Cooper, the Town Clerk, forming a letter of correspondence asking from other towns a communication of their sentiments, with postscript in Auto-

graph of Samuel Adams describing the contents of the foregoing papers.

This last paper was aimed to collect the wisdom of the whole people in a deliberation, "*of such great and lasting moment as to involve in it the fate of all our posterity.*"

A BROADSIDE, Boston, September 21st, 1773, announcing that:

"Our enemies are alarmed at the union which they see already established in this Province and the *Confederacy into which they expect the whole Continent of America* will soon be drawn for the recovery of their violated rights."

This was a circular letter sent to various towns to stiffen their patriotism and exhort continued watchfulness. Added is a MS. notice in the Autograph of Cooper that Tea is to be shipped to this place October 4th, 1773. It is a copy of a Boston Ship-owner's orders to his Captain to refuse to take any tea on board.

A BROADSIDE, Boston, November 23d, 1773, signed by William Cooper, issued by order of the Committee, exhorting the people to refuse the tea and explaining the consequences of receiving it, as related to maintaining their liberties. Following are the minutes of a Meeting of November 24th, 1773, present, John Hancock and others.

A REPORT of a Conference with Jonathan Clark and I. W. Clark, consignees of the tea. It did not end satisfactorily.

CIRCULAR LETTER referring to the arrival of the Tea, also a Broadside, stating that there "was five thousand persons at the Old South Meeting House, who made votes and resolves relating to the tea." The Town Clerk's MS. Copy of the Questions between Rotch and Hall and Consignees of the Tea at Castle William, December 7th, 1773.

LETTER OF SAMUEL ADAMS sent to the Committee of Plymouth and Sandwich; the draft in his own hand endorsed by the Town Clerk, Boston, December 17th, 1773.

"Gentlemen: We inform you in great haste that every chest of tea on board the three ships in this town was destroyed the last evening without the least (written in great haste intending the word least) injury to the vessels or any other property. Our enemies must acknowledge that this people have

acted on pure and upright principles. The people at the Cape will, we hope, behave with propriety and as becomes men, resolve to save their country."

As to the interest of this bit of paper, comment is unnecessary.

Following the Documents relating to the Tea, are the numerous letters from the Committees of Correspondence of the towns to the Committee of Correspondence of the Town of Boston. These letters are carefully endorsed in the handwriting of Town Clerk Cooper. Among the names of chairmen, clerks, numbers of Committees, &c., are those of men known to fame as well as many of those who, perhaps village Hampdens in their day, are now lost in obscurity.

The town of Leicester is urged not to submit to what is unworthy of an AMERICAN.

The town of Lenox describes itself as situated in a remote wilderness, corner of the earth and almost the remotest and youngest in the Province. The town confesses ignorance respecting the infringement upon our rights, &c.

"Therefore as we are children about five years old, we depend on you, our fathers, to dispose of things we know so little about."

The letter is signed by seven members of the Committee.

The resolves of the Freeholders of the town of Marblehead of the 7th day of December, 1773, declare:

"That Americans have a right to be as free as any inhabitants of the earth. . . . 2d. That taxes on Americans without their consent is a measure destructive of their freedom. . . ."

They support the attitude of the Town of Boston to the Tea and denounce the East India Company for daring attacks upon the liberties of America, so long and resolutely supported by the Colonies.

This volume contains ten hundred and thirty pages, chiefly folios, often written on both sides.

REVOLUTIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEES, 1774 to 1775. Letter of the Committee of Correspondence of Massachusetts to their agent in London, in the handwriting of Samuel Adams. Five and a half pages, folio. A strong letter referring to the grievance in the matter of grants of the Crown to the Governor and the Judges.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT of High Crimes and Misdemeanors against Peter Oliver, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the House of Representatives assembled February 24th, 1774. A document of 12 pages, folio; in perfect condition. Oliver was impeached for receiving a Grant from the Crown, thereby approving of the taxation of the colonies, by which the money was "extorted."

A BROADSIDE. The text of a non-importation agreement issued in June, 1774, to take effect October next ensuing. Accompanying this form, which is to be used for subscribers, is a circular letter of the Committee of Correspondence expressing in patriotic terms the reasons for the measure of resistance and displaying the consequences of a subjection to Britain.

"We look upon this, the last and only method of preserving our land from slavery without drenching it in blood, may God prosper every undertaking which tends to the salvation of his people." Two pages, folio, signed by the Town Clerk.

It is evident that some of the neighboring towns criticised the form of the covenant sent to them. There are three circular letters of June 10th, 1774, informing them that it is enough to keep to the spirit of that covenant.

A CIRCULAR LETTER to the Colonies signed by Sam. Adams enclosing the Act of the British Parliament (Boston Port Bill):

"Wherein it appears that the inhabitants of this town have been tryed, condemn'd and are to be punish'd by the shutting of the harbor. The Town of Boston is now suffering the stroke of vengeance in the common cause of America. I hope they will sustain the blow with a becoming fortitude and that the effects of this cruel act, *intended to intimidate and subdue the spirits of all*

America, will, by the joint efforts of all, be frustrated. General Gage has just arrived here."

PRINTED BROADSIDE. The Votes and Resolves of several Towns of Massachusetts not to furnish the troops in Boston with labor or material.

A LETTER OF JOHN HANCOCK, signed as President of the Provincial Congress calling on the selectmen of Boston for consultation. In January, 1775, are letters announcing the arrival of London papers containing the King's speech. Sam. Adams thinks it contains such sentiments with regard to America that it must be communicated to the colonies as early as possible.

DRAFT OF LETTER in writing of Sam. Adams sent to Quebec and Montreal, 6 pages, folio, soliciting the assistance of Canadians. A little before the Battle of Lexington, March 30th, 1775, is a call for a meeting to determine upon measures of safety.

"The alarming manœuvre of a large detachment of the Army is the reason of our desiring your attendance."

Signed by the Town Clerk.

Several of the letters exhibit glimpses of the privations and sufferings of the people of Boston. The Committee of Correspondence is active in suggesting retaliation in the manner now pretty generally described as the boycott.

A PRINTED BROADSIDE of February 25th, 1775, being a letter of the Committees of several towns urging that supplies be kept from the troops. The people, as represented by the Committees of several towns, have reached the last stage of endurance. In the draft of their letter to the Concord Congress, March 31st, 1775, they name the various outrages they have submitted to, and relate the acts of the soldiery, and are determined to be secured from the "inroads of these murder-breathing enemies."

RESOLUTIONS of the Town of Gorham. A list of about two hundred names of the inhabitants signing the non-importation agreement, June, 1774. Signatures not autographic. Elbridge Gerry, Signer of the Declaration of Independence,

writes a letter from Marblehead sympathizing with Boston, March 22d, 1774. In this letter Gerry and others announce the resignation of their several offices; the "savage mobility" have committed lawless outrages, "and there must be material alteration in ye conduct of ye inhabitants." This is followed by Samuel Adams' draft of an answer, in which he mildly criticises the action of the Marblehead Committee. This is followed by a long and important letter of Elbridge Gerry, 5 pages, folio, proposing measures for the improvement of the militia of the province. He says, "that enemies have taught Americans to hold the most exalted ideas of British troops and ye most diminutive opinion of their own power":

"With ten thousand regulars (say they are creatures) we can march through ye continent. May America have a fair opportunity improved for introducing her sons to the art of war, and then be marked a cowardice if fearful to meet any of her enemies with equal numbers!!"

Throughout the letter he urges the instruction of raw militia men with a view to their coping with disciplined troops. Letter signed and written by Gerry, 4th of April, 1774. He suggests that the Committee be supplied with a book on Military Exercises, called the Norfolk Exercise, with plates. "For that I suppose is the best." There are other important letters of Elbridge Gerry, not signed. Signatures were not always desirable.

On June 7th, 1774, citizens offer the use of their stores to their oppressed brethren of Boston. Here is the original paper with the autograph signatures of the generous patriots of Marblehead, including several of the Gerry family, Joshua Orne, Richard Harris, Samuel Collyer and many others. Gerry writes July 23d, 1774, urging that the request of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Reed of Philadelphia, in relation to an attendance at ye Congress, will be not neglected. Though the writing of Elbridge Gerry, the letter is signed by John Gerry in behalf of the Committee of Marblehead. The letters of Gerry and those drafted by him are of the highest interest in connection with the progress of the Revolution, preparation of the military, &c.

The arrangement of the letters in this volume is a general

alphabet of the names of the towns, commencing after the Boston papers, with the town of Abington and ending with the town of York. Together 834 pages, folio, half dark morocco.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE which met at the Representatives' Chamber, Boston, from November 3d, 1772, to Sunday noon, May 22d, 1774. Of one paging 721, of the other 876. This is a series of the most extraordinary importance in studying the growth and development of the union of the Colonies. It is remarkable that the series has been preserved and in its completeness. The collection comprises thirteen folio books in the original marble paper cover, (the thirteenth being the alphabet or index), almost entirely in the handwriting of William Cooper, the Town Clerk. These volumes are in wonderfully good condition.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS of the General Assembly of Massachusetts at a Session, beginning January 6, 1773, and the General Assembly of the following year, beginning January 26th, 1774. 2 books, folio, bound in old marbled paper. With the exception of a few pages these volumes are in the handwriting of Samuel Adams. The first volume includes January 6th, 1773, to February 20th, 1773. Second volume includes January 26th, 1774, to March 5th, 1774.

It is needless to enlarge upon the important proceedings of this period further than to state they immediately preceded the Revolution, and represent the extremities of political conflict between the Governor, representing Great Britain, and the people represented in this Assembly. Opposite the page for February 24th, 1774, loosely inserted, is the Order of Impeachment of Chief-Justice Oliver, signed by T. Cushing, Speaker.

ORIGINAL LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS.

BOUND.

- FRANKLIN, B. AUTOGRAPH LETTERS OF BEN. FRANKLIN. BOUND IN ONE VOLUME, FOLIO, RED MOROCCO, as follows. Included in this volume are 12 portraits of Franklin.
- FRANKLIN, B. A. L. S. 2½ pp. folio. Lond., Feb. 2, 1774. To Cushing, Adams, Hancock, Phillips. A MOST IMPORTANT PIECE. Acknowledging receipt of the account [from Boston] of the proceedings relative to the DESTRUCTION OF THE TEA. He expresses his opinions at length, his view of what is prudent for the colony to do in respect to the matter, and hopes that he will not give offence to any. A splendid specimen, in the most perfect state of preservation. Endorsed by Sam'l Adams.
- FRANKLIN, B. A. L. S. Lond., March 9, 1773. To Wm. Cooper, Town Clerk of Boston, acknowledging his favor of Dec. 8 [1772], with a copy of "the proceedings of your town meeting." "I have also reprinted your pamphlet to make your grievance more generally known here." 1 p., folio, fine specimen. Endorsed in autograph of Cooper.
- FRANKLIN, B. Contemporary Copy of a letter. 2½ pp., 4to. London, Sept. 3, 1774. To Thos. Cushing. "Conduct of Americans has surprised and disappointed our enemies."
- FRANKLIN, B. A. L. S. London, Oct. 6, 1774. 2½ pp., folio. Speaks of the good effects a non-importation resolve by Congress will have; perhaps turn out the ministerial party; discourages violent acts, injury to private property, etc.; prays God to govern everything for the best.
- FRANKLIN, B. London, Oct. 10, 1774. 2 pp., 4to. To Cushing. Announces the election of Wilkes; suggests that if America would save the money for three or four years she spends in the fashions and fineries and fopperies of this country, she might buy the whole Parliament, ministers and all.
- FRANKLIN, B. A. L. S. 2 pp., 4to. Passy, March 2, 1778. To Sam. Adams. Announcing the conclusion and remittance of the treaty with France. "America at present stands in the highest light of esteem and respect throughout Europe. A return to dependence on England would sink her into eternal contempt."

WARREN, Dr. JOSEPH. Killed at Bunker Hill. A volume of Letters, as follow, bound in dark green morocco, gilt:

A. L. S. Boston, June 15, 1774. 4 pp., 4to. Regarding a meeting; referring to Tea troubles. "The Mistress we court is LIBERTY, and it is better to die than not to obtain her."

A. L. S. 4 pp., folio. Aug. 15, 1774 (written to Adams). Gage has told the selectmen that *Town meetings are prohibited*. Urges spirited resolutions to encourage the faint-hearted. "The famous *General Putnam is now in my house* . . . with a generous donation of sheep."

A. L. S. 4 pp., folio. Aug. 21 [1774]. "A non-importation and non-exportation to Britain, Ireland and the West Indies is now the most moderate measure talked of. It is my opinion that nothing less will prevent bloodshed two months longer." He makes calculations of the effect on members of Parliament of a decrease from Irish revenue on account of a non-exportation of flax. Signed J. W.

A. L. S. Boston, Aug. 29, 1774. "2 pp., folio. "Nothing will satisfy the people but a resolve of non-intercourse with Great Britain or her officials."

A. L. S. [Sept., 1774.] 8 pp., 4to. To Adams at Philada. Tells about the mighty expedition to the arsenal at Cambridge. "A billet was brought asking me to . . . prevent the people from coming to immediate acts of violence, as incredible numbers were in Arms from Tuxbury to Cambridge." Goes on to give accounts of affairs in Boston, and of the spirit and doings of the people in the country. "But a few months longer," etc.

A. L. S. Sept. 12, 1774. "I wrote yesterday by Mr. Revere asking advice; the people are discussing a form of government; they say they have a right to take what form of government they please; the king has dissolved his connection by breaking the compact." This letter is signed "your known Friend"—going by the post it was subject to inquisition.

ADAMS, S. Phila., Sept. 1774. Acknowledges the above in a 2 pp., 4to, unsigned letter. Thinks, as there is difference between the East and West sections, it is perhaps best to stick to fair government under the present charter; suggestions, etc.

ADAMS, S. Autograph Letter. Phil. Sept. 25, 1774. Advice; refers to a suspicion of some that Massachusetts may be aim-

ing at a total independence, not only of the mother country but of the colonies too; that as we are a hardy and brave people we shall in time overrun them all; this "must be attended to in your deliberations." Dickinson thinks "if Boston can safely remain on the defensive the liberties of America . . . will be preserved. Congress in their resolve of the 17th instance have given their sanction to the Resolutions of the County of Suffolk" . . . *The sense of Congress* is that if it is necessary for defence of their lives and liberty they should act and would be supported. Unsigned. 2½ pp., 4to.

WARREN, JOS. Letter of 4 pp. Boston, Sept. 29, 1774. Information as to the fortifying, and other acts, carried on by Gage; private insults from the soldiery, who treat us "as enemies rather than fellow subjects." He says, *except for the cautions of Congress there would have been bloodshed*. . . . "Made us tremblingly alive all over." The High Sons of Liberty of Roxbury gave to the flames a load of straw—intended for the soldiers. Excuse the want of form in the letter as *Mr. Revere* waits for it.

WARREN, JOS. A. L. S. Feb. 10, 1775. 4 pp., 4to. Is evidently eager for action; speaks of a rumour of trouble, and that he went to the Ferry to share any probable danger; the Colonists are misrepresented in England, and he approves of sending a schooner to inform Englishmen of the truth.

WARREN, JOS. Cambridge, May 14, 1775. 4 pp., 4to. A long and important letter, discussing matters of government, doings at Boston, propositions as to the appointment of a generalissimo, statement of the strength of the Patriot Army. "If the proposed army of 30,000 men can be quickly got together I believe this summer will bring our disputes with Great Britain to a happy end."

WARREN. JOS. A. L. S. 2 pp., folio. Cambridge, May 26, 1775. The last letter in the book, and written less than a month before his death on Bunker Hill. Craving for a civil government; irregularities of the soldiers are becoming troublesome; yet he admires them—their errors are natural. "They left their homes, their families, with nothing but the cloaths on their backs, without a days provision and many without a farthing in their pockets—their country was in danger, their brethren were slaughtered—their arms alone engrossed their attention—as they passed thro' the country the inhabitants gladly opened their hospitable doors."

JANET MONTGOMERY AND HORATIO GATES. 8vo, bound in dark blue morocco, stamped "George Bancroft."

"SIR: I have dropt a tear over your billet without being able to make the request you wish . . . sensible of your merits I shall ever be flattered by being assured of your friendship, and that in ceasing to love me my unaffected candour may always entitle me to your esteem . . . JANET MONTGOMERY." A. L. S. 2 pp., 8vo, no date.

DRAFT of Gates' answer in his autograph.—"Nothing could have enhanced the value of the Jewell I have lost as the politeness and elegant sensibility of your answer to my billet. Suffer me to weep over it . . . may heaven's choicest blessing constantly await you in this, and may the joys of immortality in the bosom of our departed friend be yours in the world to come." 1½ pp.

PITT, WM., AND GEORGE WASHINGTON. A folio volume of letters and autographs in blue morocco, so lettered, and stamped "George Bancroft." Contains:

WILLIAM PENN. A. L. S. LOND., 1703. 2 pp., 4to. Respecting the "affaire of ye Pedlers and coynage"; states that he is related by marriage to Lord Fairfax (portrait). Others as follows:

W. PITT. Letter of 12 folio pages, signed by Pitt. A document of great interest and importance as it is the secret information and instructions addressed to the Governor and Company of Connecticut as to the plan for conquering Canada; arrangement for troops, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. A. L. S. 2 pp., 4to. Cambridge, March 22d, 1776. To Samuel Adams, referring to a proposed road from Connecticut River to Montreal; his own knowledge of that country only derived from maps.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. LETTER SIGNED. [A letter in writing of another] Fine condition, folio. To Samuel Adams. Headquarters, 10th August, 1783. The acknowledgment of his receipt of the address of the Senate and House of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. A. L. S. Mount Vernon, 31st March, 1784. 2 pp., 4to. To E. Gerry. Declines to certify matters respecting a claim of Mr. Gridley; and invites Gerry and any of his brother delegates to visit him "at this retreat." *Fac-simile* of a letter of Mary Washington; other *fac-similes* (Newton, &c.), used only for padding.

PRESCOTT, WM., Commanded at Bunker Hill. A. L. S. 1 page, folio, bound, with a number of blank leaves, in one volume, folio, red morocco. The letter is the communication of the Committee of Correspondence of the Town of Pepperell, Aug. 9, 1774, breathing the highest sentiments of patriotism. "Is a glorious death in defence of our Liberties better than a short infamous life, and our memories to be held in detestation."

ADAMS, JOHN, AND JOHN QUINCY.—A 4to volume, bound in dark green morocco, gilt top, stamped "Geo. Bancroft." Includes an A. L. S. on political and military matters, questions of importance to the army, &c., by John Adams, Aug. 18, 1776, 2½ pp. The first letter written by John to Sam'l Adams after the arrival of the former in Europe. Passy, May 21, 1778. The situation of Europe; movement of fleets. "Chatham the great is no more." States that there are three Commissioners of the United States living at an expense of 3,000 pounds a year, or, I fear a greater. Can see no way of retrenching, "though few men in this world are capable of living at a less expense than I am." Suggests *one man, a plenipotentiary*. He finds accounts in a great state of confusion.

November 27, 1778. 2 pp., 4to. A. L. S. He writes of a secret arrangement between France and Russia and France and Prussia: "We are contending for as great an object as ever men had in view, and great difficulties and danger will lay the foundation of a free and flourishing people, broad and deep, great in virtues and abilities."

Braintree, August, 1779. 1 p., 4to. J. Adams has returned from France, and mentions that he has sent his papers to Mr. Lovell, submitting them to his discretion to lay them before Congress. Others as follows:

ADAMS, JOHN. A letter signed. Paris, Feb'y 23, 1780. Your Committee of Correspondence is making greater progress in the political world, and doing greater things . . . than the electrical rod in the physical. Speakers in England are openly applauding the Americans, and others even applauding France and Spain for stepping to our assistance. . . . I assure you it is more comfortable making constitutions in the dead of winter at Cambridge than sailing in a leaky ship or climbing . . . mountains of Galicia and the Pyrenees." 2½ pp., 4to.

- ADAMS, JOHN. L. S. Paris, Feb. 28, 1780. Announcing intended meeting of French and English in the West Indies: "Above all let me beg of you to encourage privateering." "Oh, that Spain could be persuaded that Gibraltar is to be conquered in America."
- ADAMS, JOHN. A. L. S. March 18, 1780. 2½ pp. Giving a list of French officers, rank, &c. Particulars of troops and ships, &c., destined for America. Of privateering he says: "This is our part of the war. I suppose General Washington, in the course of things, will be called to co-operate, and he will, no doubt, be supported."
- ADAMS, JOHN. Amsterdam, Sept. 20, 1780. A. L. S. 1 p., 4to, is happy to learn that "the people of Massachusetts have accepted the constitution. The English are now all drunk; the run of elections indicate continuance of war and the most desperate obstinacy." He still urges attacks on their commerce.
- ADAMS, JOHN. Leyden, March 11, 1781. "The nation with whom I reside is in a critical situation." 1 p., 4to.
- ADAMS, JOHN. The Hague, June 15, 1782. A. L. S. 3 pp., 4to. Speaks hopefully of Dutch alliance. "I have often been to that church in Leyden, where the Planters of Plymouth worshipped so many years, and felt a kind of veneration for the bricks and timbers." Has just received an invitation to dine with the Prince and Princess of Orange. "The Sons of Liberty have the best right of any people under heaven to dine and sup with this family. . . . I always think of you when I see any of the portraits of this family. The portrait of William the first looks like you. [S. ADAMS.]"
- ADAMS, J. A. L. S. 2 pp., 4to. The Hague, Aug. 19, 1782. Talks of Peace; is disgusted with Lord North; "Charles J. Fox has shown himself the greatest Statesman in Great Britain"; speaks of his health: "has been on the threshold of succumbing under this Dutch Mission"; congratulates himself on its happy termination, looking upon "it as the very critical pivot on which our system turned in Europe."
- ADAMS, J. 2 pp., 4to. *The Hague*, Aug. 29, 1782. "The King of England has sent Mr. Fitzherbert to Paris . . . to treat of peace with his dear Brother the King of France . . . Mr. Franklin and Mr. Jay are to inform me of what passes. The success will depend upon Events, the Fate of Gibraltar,

the East Indies, New York, &c.; Mr. Laurens declines acting . . for which I am very sorry as well as that Mr. Jefferson is not arrived . . . The English are humbled and oppressed, but not unanimously so."

ADAMS, J. Paris, April 5, 1783. Waiting for the definite treaty of peace. "I want to come home for many Reasons, one of which lies with great weight upon my mind; it is to persuade you to make a collection of your [S. Adams] writings in which I think the New World deeply interested and the old one too."

ADAMS, J. A long letter. 4 pp., 4to. May 1, 1784. Reviewing the treaty of Peace; does not know whether the Historian will do him justice or not with regard to "my negotiations with Holland." Wishes that Jay, Dana, Izard and Lee may be faithful in a record of their own negotiations. Important thoughts as to future of America, &c.

ADAMS, J. A. L. (not signed). The Hague, May 4, 1784. A letter from his heart—pouring out the strong feeling of a man worn with labour in the Cause, conscious of success, becoming the object of detraction and envy. "There is one certain way of getting rid of envy and that is getting out of envy's place. This is now I thank God and ever shall be in my power, but I will never make use of this power from the fear of envy . . for my own gratification I declare to you I had rather be a selectman of Braintree than ambassador to any court in the world."

ADAMS, J. Hague, May 13, 1784. 1½ pp., 4to. Affairs in Europe. Met Pownall in London.

ADAMS, J. A. L. S. The Hague, June 25, 1784. 3 pp. The necessity of a Commercial Treaty with England; urges that Congress take necessary steps; thought to go home, but heard that a commission and F. & J. were to be sent to meet him; sent for his wife, but neither the commission nor the wife arrive; Jay is gone home; expecting that his wife will arrive, he can't go home and must stay; waiting "the moving of the waters, which are as slow and stagnant as the Dutch Canals."

ADAMS, J. Auteuil, April 14, 1785. A. L. S. Introductory only.

- ADAMS, J. Auteuil, April 14, 1785. A. L. S. 2½ pp. A letter delivered by his son (18 years). "The child whom you used to lead out into the Common to see with detestation the British Troops and with pleasure the Boston Militia will deliver this letter. If you have in Boston a virtuous Clubb, such as we used to delight and inspire ourselves in, they will inspire him with such sentiments as a young American ought to entertain."
- ADAMS, J. A note signed (1785). "Massachusetts ought to persevere in her Navigation Act."
- ADAMS, J. A. L. S. 4 pp. Grosvenor Square, Jan. 26, 1786. On Commercial Acts.
- ADAMS, J. Grosvenor Square, June 2, 1786. A. L. S. Referring to troubles of commercial matter; danger of another war; position of the U. S. and course advised.
- ADAMS, J. N. Y., Sept. 12, 1790. Expresses delight at the sight of the Old Liberty Hall in Philada.; asks if "Voltaire and Rousseau are our Masters in the Principles of political architecture." "Every thing will be pulled down what will be built up." "Will the struggle in Europe be anything more than a change of imposters and impositions."
- ADAMS, J. A. L. S. N. Y., Oct. 18, 1790. In a letter of 6 closely written pages, 4to, to Samuel Adams, he advances at length his opinion on the principles of governing society; feels that family pride is an element not to be stamped out; there may be vulgar malignity and popular envy.
- ADAMS, J. Philada., May 11, 1797. A. L. S. (Damaged.) Expressing indifference to party papers.
- ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY. A. L. S. Minden, May, 1779. Thanking Arther Lee for a French book on Jurisprudence.
- ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY. A. L. S. Washington, Oct., 1834. 4 pp., 4to. Regarding the Anti-Masonic agitation in Mass.; expressing his own views in regard to the Masonic oath, &c.
- ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY. A. L. S. TO BANCROFT. 4 pp., 4to, closely written, on the *Definition of Democracy*: "I heard Mr. Calhoun once give as a toast *Universal Education*, and I had it on my lips to ask him to add *skin deep* (referring to colored men). He refers to his own political acts and motives: "In considering the causes

of the hostility which has pursued me through my political life, you will find much of it hereditary hatred of a tory progeny against my Father"; speaks of the "mass of obloquy under which I am staggering through the last stage of life."

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY. A. L. S. TO BANCROFT. 4 pages, 4to. 31 Mch., 1838. A piece of very great interest. It is written evidently in answer to a letter of Bancroft desiring a sketch of his life; he gives it with added opinions of politics and men; his attitude to Democracy; his opinions as to affairs of the day, etc.

ORIGINAL LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS.

NOT BOUND.

EXPEDITION TO NEWPORT IN 1778. An account of the details of the movements of troops, &c.; cause of the failure of the American forces. A most interesting series of four folio letters, written from camp by the hand of John Hancock, and with his signature; fine, clean, and in the best state of preservation; as follow—all to Jeremiah Powell [addressed and franked]:

JOHN HANCOCK. A. L. S. Aug. 21, 1775, Camp in Rhode Island, Friday morning, 5 o'clock. 1 p., folio. To J. Powell. "The enemy continued a severe cannonade . . . yesterday, by noon, the French fleet appeared off and . . . we learn that in the late storm the Admiral's ship, and a 74, had lost some of their masts," &c. He closes his letter with the sanguine hope of reducing "this Island in a few days."

JOHN HANCOCK. A. L. S. Aug. 22, 1778, from camp, Saturday morning, 4 o'clock. Writes that the French fleet is going to Boston, and will not co-operate; saw success ahead, but is filled with mortification and chagrin; eulogizes Gen. Sullivan; he writes in full confidence that what he says will by no means be suffered to go into the newspapers; does not want to offend France," &c. 2 pp., folio.

JOHN HANCOCK. Camp, Rhode Island, Aug. 23, 1778, Sunday morning, 7 o'clock. Announces that the fleet did

depart: "it ought to excite the resentment of every good man." He still hopes however, but the next letter shows that the lack of co-operation settled the affair adversely.

JOHN HANCOCK. Camp in Rhode Island, Aug. 25, 1778. 1 p., folio. "It is absolutely necessary . . . to retreat." A very pretty series for the autograph collector or the historian alike.

QUINCY, JOSIAH, JR. A. L. S. 4 pp., 4to. Boston, Aug., 1774. Advises Adams of his intention of going to London secretly.

JEFFERSON, THOS. A. L. S. 1 p., 4to. Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1801. To S. Adams. "After three and twenty years of separation . . . your principles have been tested in the crucible of time and have come out pure." Refers to elections by the people for short periods. He reads the transfer of the republic under Buonaparte from the civil to the Military Supremacy as a lesson against the danger of standing armies.

JEFFERSON. Washington, March 29, 1801. Expresses a feeling of indignation for the late treatment of his old friend. "I hope we shall once more see harmony restored among our citizens and an entire oblivion of past feuds . . . I will sacrifice everything but principle to secure it." He will not protect those in office under his predecessor whose misconduct ought to have produced their removal. "It would have been a day of Glory which should have called you [S. Adams] to the first office of the administration." Of this letter a copy is elsewhere noticed in the bound collection. It is altogether a splendid specimen.

HAMILTON, ALEX. A. L. S. 4 pp., very large folio (probably to Knox). The first part of this letter is lacking, but it is, nevertheless, very interesting. He has commenced with reflections on the loss of Ticonderoga and goes on to state the desirable plan of campaign to meet Burgoyne; surmises course of General Howe; refers to Fall of Philadelphia; wonders if Howe is fool enough to meditate a Southern campaign.

LAFAYETTE. A. L. S. Bordeaux, March 3, 1783. Referring to peace; had hopes to enfranchise another State (Canada) but better to insure a safe peace than to wait for uncertainties.

- ADAMS, S. *Extract* (contemporary) of a letter of S. Adams to his wife, expressing sentiments of the purest patriotism. "No man has a claim on his country upon the score of his having rendered publick service. It is the duty of every man to use his utmost exertion in promoting the cause of liberty as a virtue You are witness that I have not raised my fortune in the service of my country. I glory in being what the world calls a poor man. If my mind has ever been tainted with envy, the rich and the great have not been its object," &c.
- HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, TO JOHN JAY. New York, Nov. 26, 1775. A long letter. 3 pp., folio. In fine condition. Respecting the late raid of Capt. Sears on the printing office of the Tory Rivington. Reprobrates the act on many grounds, "although sensible how dangerous and pernicious Rivington's press is. It brings into being sectional feeling, excites a false view of the sentiments of New York people," &c.
- STEUBEN, BARON. Yorktown, Feb. 10. 1778. Letter to S. Adams announcing that he will set off to Gen'l Washington's headquarters. Longs to serve the Nation. 2 pp., 4to.
- STEUBEN, BARON, TO S. ADAMS. L. S. From Valley Forge, 29 May, 1778. As to his movements, and expects to visit Adams in Philadelphia.
- LAFAYETTE, MARQUIS. A. L. S. 2 pp., 4to. In English. New York, Dec. 19, 1784. To S. Adams. Expresses his love for Adams; will ever remember Boston and its people; regrets that he cannot see Adams before his departure.
- LAFAYETTE. A 6-page folio letter. Morristown, May 30, 1780. A fine letter stating what France will do, what Congress should do, and urging Adams to use his whole influence to forward supplies of men and clothing. "We should exert ourselves to put the officers of the army in a more decent situation" (clothing).
- LAFAYETTE. Jones' Tavern in the Jerseys, Aug. 7 [1784]. "I am beginning my tour by a visit to General Washington in Virginia, after which I will hasten to Boston."
- LAFAYETTE. A. L. S. Without date or place. Friendly and affectionate (to Adams).
- THE LORDS OF TRADE. *To the Governor and Company of Connecticut.* 2 pp., folio letter, signed by HALIFAX, GREN-

VILLE and TOWNSHEND, in relation to the boundaries of Connecticut, particularly on the French borders. Whitehall, July 19, 1750.

DICKINSON, JOHN. Fairhill, near Philadelphia, April 16, 1773. Pleased at the course in Boston; is diffident as to *publication* of his own sentiments; doubting his abilities and learning.

DICKINSON, J. May [1774]. Implores moderation, avoidance of bloodshed, &c.

MORRIS, ROBERT. Letter signed, to the Gov. of Massachusetts, advising that unless "your State will give some aid to the commissioner for settling accounts, it will be next to impossible for him to perform the duties of his office." May 20, 1783. 1 p., 4to.

ADAMS, S., to Arthur Lee, acknowledging "that he is honored with Lee's confidential letters, but that to have answered them severally would have led into subjects of great delicacy. . . . Miscarriages might have proved detrimental to an important affair." Oct., '78. 2 pp.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER. A. L. S. 2 pp., 4to. States that "11 out of the 29 who signed that spirited petition [in London], while the horrid bill against Boston was machinating, are natives of this colony." "At home or abroad, in good report or ill report, it give us the highest gratification to see that Carolina hearts beat unison to the common cause." May 28, 1774.

GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER. Chas.-Town, 23d May, 1774. $3\frac{1}{2}$ p., 4to. A. L. S. An account of acts, sentiments and projects in relation to the importation of tea.

GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER. A. L. S. 8 pages, folio. Chas.-Town, 4th April, 1779. A long, earnest appeal for assistance from Congress, with reasons and advantages. "Our State . . . was the first, tho' at the extreme end and one of the weakest, as well externally as internally, to listen to the call of our Northern Brethern in their distress. No sooner their circular letter arrived here, but Carolina immediately roused in unison with her of Massachusetts."

GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER. Chas.-Town, 6th July, 1779. $2\frac{1}{2}$ p., folio. "In the overflowing of an anxious heart . . .

I let my pen run away with me the 4th of April (letter above). . . . As to Charlestown, we have had a very narrow escape indeed." Urges that Congress send a few frigates, as captures may be easily made off the coast."

ADAMS, S., AND BENJ. CHURCH, JR. Letter written by Church. 1 p., folio. An interesting relic. Written from Concord less than a month before the Battle of Lexington. A resolution of a committee urging vigilance and activity. To Jos. Warren, carried by the hand of Paul Revere "from the Congress at Concord." Endorsed by the Town Clerk.

ADAMS, S. Draft of instructions of the General Council, advising settlement of nation differences otherwise than by war. 1 p., folio. No date.

ADAMS, S. Draft of a letter to a friend. No date or place. "I had the unspeakable pleasure," &c. A reminiscent and friendly letter. (Not signed.)

ADAMS, S. Philada., Oct. 26, '78. Allusions to enemies under initials. (Not signed.) Mentions that his supposed enmity to G. Wn. was objected against him on a late occasion; does not wonder that those who believed it were displeased with him. 1 p., folio. Unsigned.

THE BATTLE OF GUILFORD COURT HOUSE.

CAMPBELL, WM. A. L. S. 4 pp., folio. Aspen Ville, 28th March, 1781. The particulars of the action, movements, casualties, defeat of the Americans, accompanied by a certified statement in autograph of H. Williams, of the killed, wounded and missing at Battle, 15th Mch., 1781. A lengthy account by a participant. Of great interest and value. Tarleton was wounded in the hand. Represents it as a costly advantage to the enemy.

SEARS, ISAAC, AND McDOUGALL, ALEX. Letter Signed. 4 pp., 4to. July 25, 1774.

GORDON, WM. A. L. S. Aug. 22, 1774. To Adams at first Congress.

HAWLEY, JOS. Dec. 16, 1774. Takes Mr. Lee of Cambridge, spending the winter at Philadelphia, "as subtil a tool as any of the friends of Government." Makes crafty suggestion to Adams as to exciting jealousies between Lord Percy and Gen'l Gage.

- WYTHE, GEO. Signed G. W. A. L. S. 4to. Williamsburg, Aug., 1778. Humorous.
- THOMSON, CHAS., afterwards Secretary of Congress. A secret, confidential letter. Philada., Dec. 19, 1773. 6 pp., folio. It is a thorough discussion of relations between the Colonies and Great Britain. Many of his own thoughts: wisely suggests that the eddy of war may draw the powers of Europe in; that a better time to push matters may come soon; recommends keeping up a martial spirit in the people by putting arms into their hands, &c. "Thus have I thrown together some random thoughts on the plan of American opposition."
- S. ADAMS. A. L. S. (in initials) to Gen. Gates. Phil., June 10, 1776. Speaks of the "necessities of *your* taking command in the Eastern district immediately."
- GARDNER, THOS. Aug. 12, '74. "The time has come when every one that has a tongue or an arm is called upon by their country to stand forth in its behalf."
- RESOLVES of the Town of Cambridge. 3 pp., folio. Signed by the Committee, May, 1773.
- PARSONS, SAM. H., of Providence. Mch. 3, 1773. 1½ pp., folio.
- TWO PIECES by S. Adams. Suspension of Trade; Case of Dashwood.
- LIVINGSTON, JAS. A. L. S. 4 pp., folio. Saratoga, June, 1819. Account of the Expedition of Montgomery to Quebec, 1775 (by a participant). Sketches, events, etc., to death of Montgomery at Quebec.
- DRAFT of a letter to y^e Hon. the Minister for negotiating peace, March 25, 1783. Contemporary copy. To Adams, Franklyn, John Jay, Henry Lawrence (sic), in regard to a Secret Clause.
- RESOLVES of Congress on the subject of the payment of the public debts, in MS., Sept. 27, 1785. 7 pp., folio. For current year apportionment of \$3,000,000 among the 13 States (Penn., \$410,378); Mass., \$448,854; New York, \$256,486; Virginia, \$512,974. Neatly engrossed. (From the *Bingham papers*.)
- FITZ SIMONS. Observations on funding debt due citizens of Pennsylvania. 7 pp., folio. (Bingham papers.)

PROPOSED RESOLUTION of Congress. Writing of W. Bingham. As to fixing place of Congress (Philada.). 6 pp., 4to.

REASONS OF DISSENT of the Minority against Resolutions concerning the Interpretation of the States on the subject of the Federal excise. (From papers of Wm. Bingham.) Contemporary copy. 14 pp., 4to.

SWAN, JAMES. Respecting the establishment of a mint, proposal addressed to Lt.-Gov. Adams. 3 pp., folio.

BOWDOIN, GOV. JAMES. *Attested* copy of Grant of Land to Arthur Lee, with Survey (6,000 acres east of Saco River). 2 pp., folio. 1780.

McNEIL, HECTOR. Reporting publication of Coast Surveys. 1785. A. L. S. 2 pp., 4to.

MISCELLANEOUS LOT. 3 of Gerry (has a jealous eye on Franklin); Danger of the Cincinnati, S. Adams; On the Cincinnati (10 of Adams), many long and on important public affairs; Letters of R. H. Lee, 1785, referring to insolence of Captain Stanhope; A Ship from Canton, in China, after a successful voyage of 14 months from this port is a proof of American enterprise; . . . 4 long letters (1 of 9 pages, L. S.); A. L. S. of S. Holten of N. J., of 1785; Lands and Finances, Gov. Caswell, of Georgia, A. L. S., Dec., 1785; Queries to Timothy Folger, of Nantucket, 3 pp., 4to, Anonymous; Samuel Shaw, A. L. S., Letter (contemporary copy) of John Adams to John Jay (Review of European Mission); Doc. of Geo. Clinton, 1790, Signatures of Madison; A. L. S. of W. Livingston; of Moultrie, W. 27 pieces in brown cover.

THOMSON, CHAS. [afterwards Secretary of Congress]. A fine letter. A. L. S. 3 pages, folio. In effect an expression of the sentiments of a man desiring to be loyal, but sensible of the oppressions of Great Britain, and giving a succinct account of the acts and measures which aroused the indignation of Americans. He hears from several of the colonies and believes they will be counted in one indissoluble bond. Written to S. Adams (Philadelphia, June 3d, 1774). A fine specimen.

BOWDOIN, JAMES. A. L. S. Sept. 21, 1778. 4 pp., 4to. To S. Adams, respecting Mr. Temple, and as to the wisdom of Congress allowing him to visit Philadelphia. Speaks of failure of the Rhode Island Expedition.

GATES, GEN. HORATIO. A. L. S. Robinson House, May 27, 1778. A letter of particular interest in the connecting of Conway and Gates. It is claimed by Conway it is in furtherance of Conway's claim on the country. "Congress and the *General* (G. W.) are sufficiently informed of the shameful want of men and materials at this post. . . . I want six thousand men, horses, carriages, money," etc., etc., 2 pp., 4to.

LEE, R. H. June 23, 1774, Chantilly. An account of proceedings in Virginia on receiving the news of the Boston Port Bill. A long letter. A. L. S. 4 pp., 4to.

HUTCHINSON, T., Gov. Mass. A. D. S. A message to a Committee of the House of Representatives of Mass. refusing to communicate instructions of the Crown. March 21, 1770.

PITTS, J. (Signature blotted.) A long A. L. S. Watertown, July, 20, 1775. A particular account of a late election to the General Court, giving an account of the intrigues, jealousies, etc. Speaking of the late battle at Charlestown, "there never was more confusion and less command, nobody seemed to have any but Col. Prescott whose bravery can never be enough acknowledged. Gen. Putnam was employed in collecting the men, but there were not officers to lead them on."

BURGOYNE, SIR JOHN, and BARON RIEDESEL. A collection of original letters, 1776-1777, being instructions with regard to military movements in the campaign on the way down from Canada to Fort Edward and Ticonderoga, mostly in French. Account of Madame Riedesel's Embarkation. Also, a number of letters from B. Looz to Riedesel, from Montreal, etc., 1781-83. A number of original pieces relating to Riedesel's German troops in Canada. General orders, lists of Brunswick troops, names of officers killed and wounded, a complete return of the killed, wounded and prisoners of the British Army under Burgoyne in campaign of 1777. (10 pieces of official military reports.) List of Convention Troops. Of this lot there are 31 Burgoyne (all A. L. S. but two), Looz 45, Reports 10.

R. H. LEE. 3 pp., 4to. Nov. 18, 1784. A. L. S. Referring to Arnold and Deane in connection with British ministers.

CATHERINE MACAULAY GRAHAM. A. L. S. 6 pp., 4to. 1791. Relating to French Revolution and Ed. Burke.

- COPLLEY, J. S. A.L.S. 2 pp. 1795. Sending his son on a visit to America.
- PAINE, THOMAS. Paris, March 6, 1795. An intensely interesting letter of two pages, 4to. Relates his connection with and danger in the French Revolution; names Robespierre; refers indignantly to expressions in Jay's Treaty. Speaks of the neglect of the U. S. Government.
- PAINE, T. January, 1803. A.L.S. 7 pp., 4to. To S. Adams. A letter of immense interest. "I am obliged to you for your affectionate remembrance of what *you stile my services in awakening the public mind to a Declaration of Independence, and supporting it after it was declared. I also, like you, have often looked back on those times and have thought that if Independence had not been declared at the time it was the public mind could not have been brought up to it afterwards.*" He explains thoroughly the principles of his creed. "In your letter you say let divines and philosophers, statesmen and patriots unite their endeavors to renovate the age by inoculating in the minds of youth, the fear and love of the Deity and universal philanthropy. Why my dear friend, this is exactly my religion and is the whole of it." He speaks of his publication of the "Age of Reason" and says that it was finished earlier than he intended as amid the dangers of the French Revolution, "my friends were falling as fast as the guillotine could cut their heads off, and as I every day expected the same fate I resolved to begin my work. I appeared myself to be on my death-bed, for death was on every side of me. The man who is a friend to man and to his rights, let his religious opinions be what they may, is a good citizen, to whom I can give as I ought to and as every other ought, the right hand of fellowship." Believes in the deity as the first part of his creed.
- EBELING, PROF. A.L.S. Nov., 1793. 4 pp., 4to. Respecting "Description of America" in German.
- TEMPLE, J. Dec., 1778. Asks of S. Adams a loan of the Treaty with France lately published. Endorsed with S. Adams' answer in denial. 2 pp., 4to.
- PARSONS, THEOPH. A.L.S. June 9th, 1783.
- BURGOYNE, GEN. Letter to S. Adams, asking privilege of visiting him for half an hour in Boston, with safe conduct to come and go. February 4, 1778.

- COLDEN, CADWALLADER. A.L.S. Regarding Parliament of Ireland dependent on Parliament of Great Britain. Nov. 16, 1764.
- GADSDEN, CHR. Charleston, Aug. 18, 1784. We are setting matters to rights very fast. Speaks of riots against acts of "our Assembly," hoping 'tis all over.
- GREENE, NATH. 3 pp., folio. A.L.S. Middlebrook, May 28, 1777. Referring to the comparison of Fabius and Washington; *position of Congress* in relation to the Army. Movements of General Howe.
- AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT relative to Sam'l Adams' transactions as tax-collector. A Petition of 2½ pages, folio, written and signed by him, giving the whole position and praying relief. (March, 1769.)
- CATHARINE MACAULAY. 1773. Letter to the Committee of Correspondence.
- WILKES, JOHN. A.L.S. April 2, 1771. "All the active powers of my soul shall be directed to liberty." He will serve America with his utmost efforts.
- MACDOUGAL, ALEX. June 25, 1774. A.L.S.
- LEE, CHARLES. 3 pp., 4to. A.L.S. Newport, July 21st, 1774. Introducing himself to Sam. Adams. Commenting on affairs, etc., Liberty. "Conspiracy of sceptred monsters," "South Carolina resolves a cordial for those who grow faint among you."

ORIGINAL PAPERS, &c.

MOSTLY BOUND VOLUMES.

- ANSPACH PAPERS.—Correspondence and other papers relating to the Troops furnished by the Land-Grave of Anspach Brandenburg to the King of Great Britain in the War of the Revolution, from 1776 to 1784, being the papers of the Secretary of the Margrave of Anspach as preserved by himself. Particulars as to the affairs of the German mercenaries. A very extensive collection, containing not only records of transactions in Germany, but Reports of Occurrences in America. Journals of Clinton's Campaign, &c. Together some thousands of pages, chronologically arranged in four thick folio volumes.

HAWLEY, MAJOR JOSEPH, of Northampton.—A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL LETTERS AND PAPERS. Among the items may be mentioned: Letter from Lake George, 1755, giving particular matters of the campaign. The resolution of Congress, May 15, 1776, to adopt Government of their own in certain conditions; printed by Dunlap, 1776. Letter of Joseph Warren. Reports of Committees of Correspondence of the towns of Conway, Whately, Bernard's Town. Letter to Gage. Resolve of Congress, June 9th, 1775. A letter from Thomas Cushing, Philadelphia, June 10th, 1775. "Where the Administration has advice of ye battle at Lexington (sic) and find that our people are determined to fight . . . they will be for accommodating matters . . . The Congress. . . will carry the sword in one hand and the petition in the other." Very interesting letter of Elbridge Gerry, in which he urges that the Tories must be exported. "Bonds will not answer our purpose. Prisons we have not a sufficiency, and they are not worth hanging." He encloses and refers to a printed letter of Gen. Washington (a broadside, which is here), giving an account of the battle of Trenton, dated Baltimore, December 31st, 1776. A very long letter of President Edwards, begging a regular salary. A journal of the Crown Point Expedition from June 26, to September 7, 1755, 13 pp. Autograph letter of Gen. Gates, conveying orders to Gen. Washington. This collection is bound in two vols., folio, bds., and old half calf.

RIEDESEL, GENERAL.—The Original Contemporary Papers. Letters, Journals and Drafts of letters to the Duke of Brunswick, and other papers and reports of German officers in the English Service, from early in 1776 to September, 1783. Includes Memoir of Gen. Burgoyne; account of Phillips' Expedition, *Idee d'un Expedition to Canada*, October, 1781; General Orders of Riedesel, &c., &c. About 400 pp. folio, blue cloth.

BRUNSWICK PAPERS.—Account of the Troops of Brunswick, from the time of their embarkation for America in 1776, occupying 985 pp., folio, written on both sides; illustrated with some carefully executed plans of battles, &c.; table of contents in English. 2 vols. folio, faded cloth backs.

CHALMERS, GEORGE.—Collection of his papers. Notes and excerpts employed in writing the *Revolt of the Colonies*,

&c., comprised in the following volumes: Papers relating to Carolina, 1662 to 1691, 2 vols. Papers relating to Georgia, 1730 to 1798; folio; largely relating to trade and commerce. The Georgia and Florida boundary. The Mississippi Society. Papers relating to Rhode Island, 1637 to 1781. Proclamation of Governor J. Wanton, of Rhode Island. A fast on account of the Boston Port Bill, June 20th, 1774. History of the Revolt of the Colonies. Lettered "Volume 2." Folio, old calf, pages 461 to 812. Complete as to the period of George II. The Chalmers Papers together, 5 volumes, uniformly bound in calf, folio.

EWALD, *Feldzug der Hessen nach Amerika*. 4to, half brown morocco, about 50 pp.

GESCHICHTE, der Kurbussischen Jäger im Amerikanischen Kriege, 1776 to 1784. 4to. Half brown morocco, 96 pp., both sides filled.

HESSEN IN AMERICA.—Diary of a Hessian officer, Wiederhold. With full accounts of the capture of the Hessians at Trenton. Particulars of the capture of Fort Washington, &c. Letters from Henkelman and part of a Diary, relating events at Princeton. Half brown morocco, gilt top, 135 pp. Marked by Bancroft.

A COLLECTION OF OLD GERMAN MSS.—Relating to the Services of the Hessians, &c., in 14 volumes, small 4to, bds., including *Tagebuch von Malzburg*, 2 vols., 968 pp., both sides written, from February, 1776.—*Geschichte des Fusilier Regiments von Lossburg in form Eines Tagebuche*. Includes accounts of the landing of the English in Long Island; battles there; storming of Fort Washington, 177 pp.—*Journal des Lieutenant von Melsungen*, from landing of the Hessians in New York, 1776, to December, 1777, 57 pp., 4to, unbound.—*Journal of Frederick Julius von Pabet, Jr.*, Campaign in America and Canada, 1776 to 1783; about 400 pp.—*Journal of Lieutenant Wiederfeld*, October, 1776, to December, 1780, 133 pp.—*Journal of the Third Waldeck Regiment*, May, 1776, to November, 1780, 300 pp.—*The Regiments of Waldeck*, 110 pp., 1776 to 1783. Various Incidents in the American War, including the Battle of Trenton (pp. 1 to 59), 100 pp.—*Lotheissen Journal of the Infantry Regiment of the Crown Prince*, from February, 1776, to May, 1784, about 150 pp.—*Tagebuch von Reuber*, 1776 to 1783. Hessian Grenadier Regi-

ment, 213 pp.—Geschichte des Fusilier Regiments von Lossburg, by Lieutenant Piel, 1776 to 1783, 92 pp.—Hessischen Jäger im Amerikanische Kriege, 1776 to 1784, 150 pp.—Journal des Lieutenant Russer, March, 1776, to 1777, 176 pp.—Doehla, Johan Conrad, Marsch Route und Beschreibung der Merkwürdigsten Begegnheiten nach und aus Amerika.—Journal of the Hessian Captain von Dinklage, 1776 to 1783, about 400 pages.

GERMAN MANUSCRIPT. Relating to the Revolution, 4to, paper, containing 6 pieces. Letters from Long Island, Lauzun's Narrative; Instruction of Burgoyne at Bennington; Battle of Brandywine, etc. Unbound.

TRANSCRIBED LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS,

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AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—Miscellaneous letters, state of affairs in America, legislation, trade, 1783 to 1791. 2 vols. folio, half red morocco, about 450 pp.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—Official Correspondence. 1783 to 1790. 2 vols. folio, half morocco, gilt tops, about 450 pp. each.

AMERICA, FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—Letters from the State Paper Office and Landsdowne House, 1781 to 1783. Includes correspondence of Earl Shelburne, Lord Grantham, &c., with some MS. by Bancroft. 6 vols. folio, finely bound, half green morocco, gilt edges. From 300 to 400 pp. to a volume.

AMERICA, SPAIN AND ENGLAND.—State Papers, 1774 to 1781. 5 vols. folio, half red morocco extra, gilt edges, about 400 pp. each.

AMERICA, HOLLAND AND ENGLAND.—State Papers, 1774 to 1783, including Plan of the Treaty of Commerce

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AMERICAN PAPERS.—A miscellaneous and very interesting collection, covering the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, as also interesting matter of later date, ending with a type-written copy of a letter of James Buchanan, giving views, &c., of the progress of secession, December 22d, 1860; with matter by Bancroft; considerable material relating to Washington. 3 vols. 4to, half green morocco, gilt tops, about 2,100 pp.

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ARCHIVES FRANCAISES LOUISIANNE.—1754 to 1765, 4to, half red morocco, gilt tops, 210 leaves.

ARCHIVES FRANCAISES RUSSIE.—Chiefly correspondence between Vergennes, Juigne, Corberon and Verae, with additional autograph matter of G. Bancroft, 1775 to 1782. 461 pp., 4to, half russia.

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- CALENDARS of the volumes relating to America and the West Indies in the State Paper Office, London, including the Board of Trade Papers. Folio.
- CARLETON, BURGOYNE AND HOWE.—Campaigns, 1774 to 1778. Copies of papers in the State Paper Office, London. Folio, half red morocco, gilt edges, 491 pp. Both sides written.
- CHASE, SAMUEL.—Objections to the Federal Government, from Papers loaned to Mr. Bancroft by Mrs. C. C. Oldfield, grand-daughter of Samuel Chase. 4to, half morocco, 106 pp.
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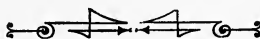
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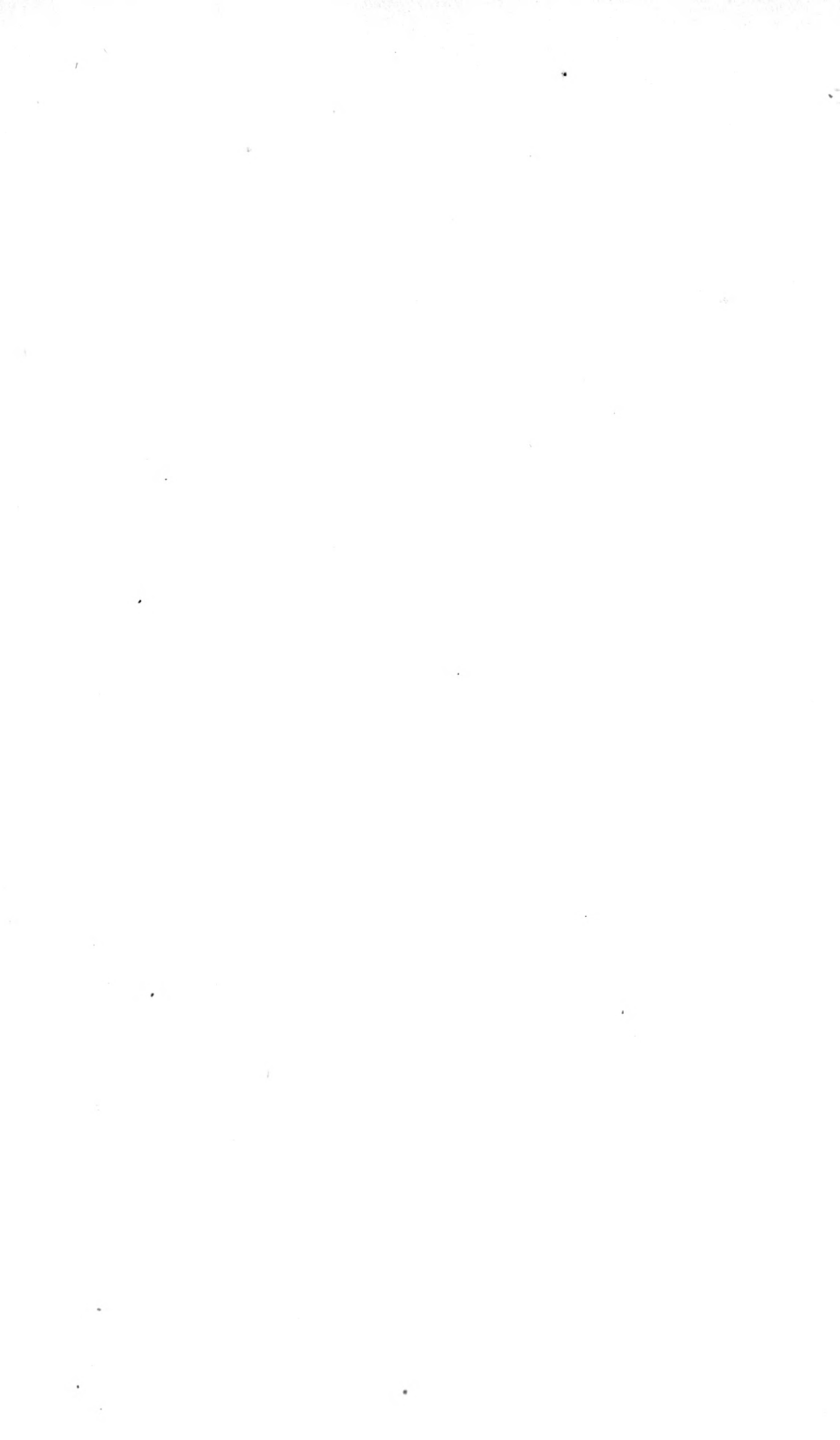
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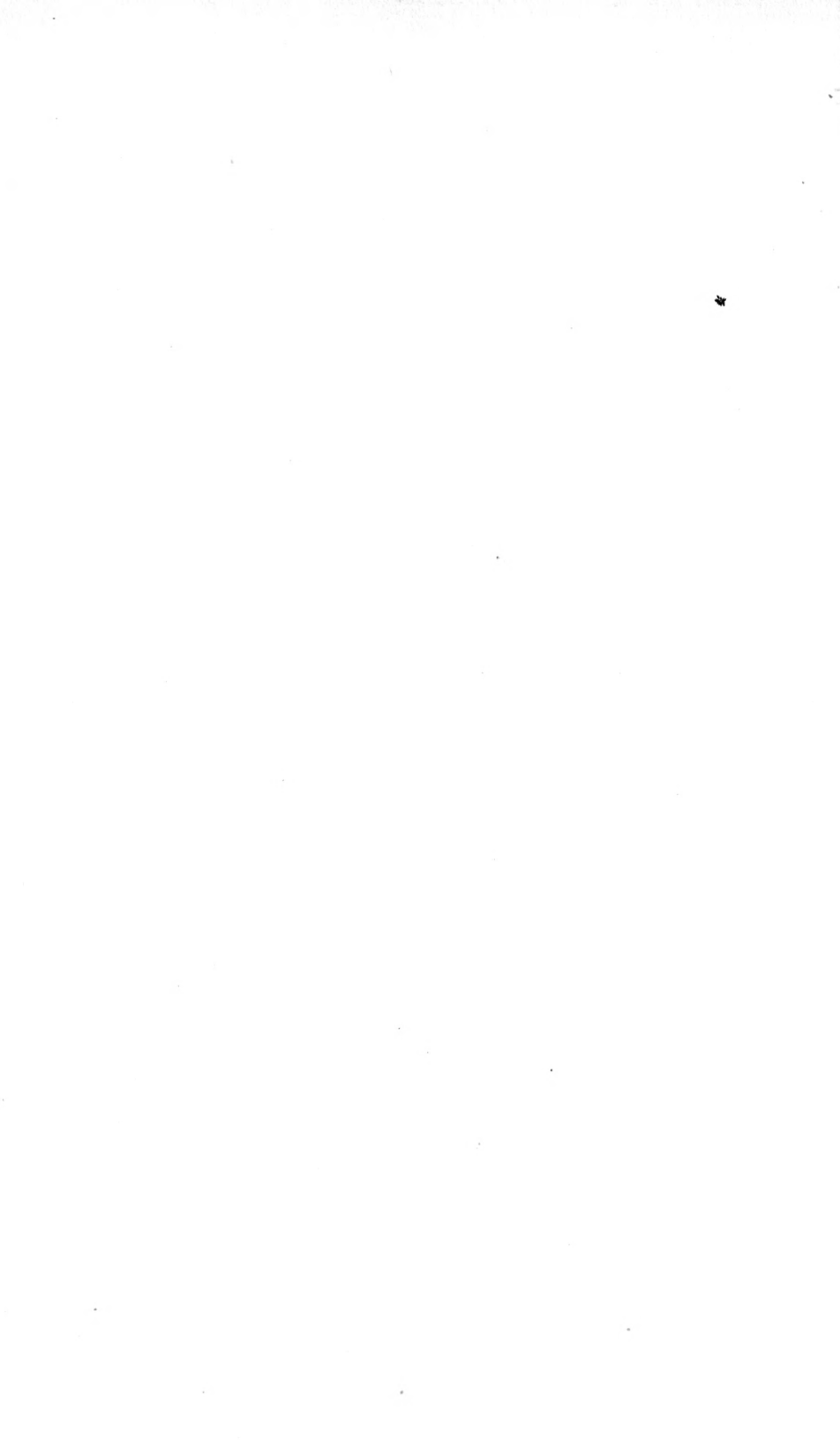
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BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS



LIBRARY OF HON. GEO. BANCROFT.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The library of the late Hon. Geo. Bancroft is a very large gathering of books, the materials for studying the History of the United States being its prominent feature, inclusive of the collateral literature of general history in all languages; and, beyond that, the reading of a man of many-sided culture and elegant taste. It is rich in both ancient and modern literature, enlivened with poetry and art, and well-furnished with standard authors. Schooled under Heeren, Bancroft became familiar with German literature. His interest in German philosophy, history and poetry was strong and lasting, and is reflected in a fine and large collection of the best authors of Germany. The classics are abundantly represented in the original tongues and in translations by a variety of editors.

Mr. Bancroft was the recipient of many books as gifts, and he has generally inserted the autograph letter of the donor, and numbers of books, not accompanied by letters, have the donor's autograph inscription. Among these may be mentioned "Don Juan," Cantos 3, 4 and 5, with this inscription in Lord Byron's hand: "To Mr. George Bancroft from the Author, Noel Byron. May 22nd, 1822"; Dickens' "American Notes," two volumes, London, 1842, in which is written: "George Bancroft, from his friend, Charles Dickens, 19th October, 1842."

The department of Americana is so full that no adequate description can be given in brief. A few items will be named, with the general statement that the library is intact, is as Bancroft left it, with all that he collected bearing directly or indirectly on the history of America, including its discovery, settlement, colonial period, wars with the French and Indians, the Revolutionary war, State and local history, pioneer history and extension, military and naval histories and biographies, writings

and speeches of American statesmen, formation of the Union and the Constitution, treaties, archives, documents and laws, researches among the aborigines, collections of historical societies, magazines, maps, journals and pamphlets, monographs and privately printed books. A number of books and pamphlets relating to the Civil War, abolition of slavery, State rights, free trade, currency and legal tender, the Supreme Court, colleges, etc., etc.

A feature adding interest and uniqueness to Bancroft's library is the amount of marginal and other annotation and comment placed by his own hand in very many of the books, and these comments can by no means be measured by their quantity; for instance, a statement appended to a marked paragraph, such as "This is not true." Of course, many books he has made use of as working copies, sometimes interleaving as well as writing upon the margins, and inserting cuttings and scraps and pieces of publications, pertinent to statements of the text. For instance, he has interleaved and extended "Holmes's Annals" in two volumes, to five, and this work seems to have received his most particular attention, for he has filled up very many interleaved pages by his own hand.

Among voyages and accounts of the New World are collections of Purchas, of Hakluyt and Ramusio, Navarette, Labat, La Potherie, Laval, Chabert, Barcia, Clavigero, Oviedo, De Solis, Lafitau, Hennepin, several editions; the rare Jesuit Relations, 1634, &c., original issues (about 15 vols.), and reprints; Charlevoix, Sagard; also, voyages of Captain Cooke, collections of Pinkerton, voyages of Vancouver, &c. •

COLUMBUS MEMORIALS, published by the decurions of Geneva. Extra-illustrated by 26 portraits. 1823.

Syllacius de Insulis Meridiani. Lenox's privately printed issue.

De Laet Novus Orbis, 1630-1633.

Father Hennepin's Discoveries. Rare edition of 1683. Note by Bancroft: "I obtained this perfect copy March 19, 1864, after 30 years search."

Sagard's Canada. Paris, 1636.

Among the little books of great value are George Alsop's

"Character of the Province of Maryland," printed in London, 1666, a book about the size of one's hand, worth more than its weight in gold; Lederer's "Discoveries in Three Marches from Virginia," a copy in matchless condition, printed in 1672; Le Clercq's "Etablissement de la Foy," two little volumes, lately priced in London at forty pounds; Scott's "Model of the Government of East Jersey," with names of the early settlers, 1685.

Brief titles of a few other items of Americana are as follows:

Byfield's Revolution in New England. 1689.

John Cotton on Ecclesiastes. 1654.

Bishop's New England Judged. 1703.

Hooker's Church Discipline. London, 1648.

Shepard's Parable of Ten Virgins. London, 1660.

Norton's Discourse on the Sufferings of Christ. London, 1653.

Speeches of the Governors of Massachusetts and Answers of the House of Representatives. 1755-1778. Examined and annotated throughout by Bancroft.

Hutchinson's Massachusetts. 3 vols. 1795-1828.

Savage's Genealogical Dictionary. 4 vols. 8vo.

Mante's History of the Late War. 1762.

Knox's Journal of Campaign. 2 vols. 4to. 1769.

Rogers' Journal. 1765.

Bollan's Acquest of Dominion. 1762.

Stiles' Judges. 1794.

Acts of Parliament Relating to America. 1734-61.

Almon's Parliamentary Register. 63 vols. 1775-1797.

Almon's Remembrancer.

Journals of Congress, 1774-1776; Congressional Globe from 1837, 86 vols.

Hazard's State Papers. 2 vols. 4to.

Annals of Congress. 31 vols.

American State Papers, 21 vols.; American Archives. 9 vols.;

Annual Register, 1758-1820, 89 vols.

Pownall's Description of America. 1776.

The Atlases of Jeffreys, Popple, &c. (Revolutionary period).

American Military Pocket Atlas; Roque's Forts of America;

Coxe's Carolana. 1722.

Winthrop Sargent's Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution, and The Loyal Verses of Stansbury and Odell.

Smith's Narrative of Major André.

Garden's Anecdotes of the American Revolution, both Series. Original Editions.

Poems of Anne Bradstreet, of Freneau, and of Phillis Wheatley. Rare editions.

Force's Tracts. Presentation copy.

Scots's Settlement at Darien.

Dr. Shea's American Linguistics and Cramoisy Press.

Captain John Smith's History of Virginia. Handsome copy, with the maps. Folio, blue morocco. 1632.

Burk's Virginia; Beverly's Virginia.

Acrelius's New Sweden. 1759.

True State of Pennsylvania. Dunlap, printer, 1759.

Smith's Brief State of Pennsylvania.

Answer to Franklin's Protest. Bradford, 1764.

Proud's Pennsylvania. 2 vols.

Relation of Maryland. Very rare. 1635.

Reasons for Establishing a Colony in Georgia. 1763.

Bartram's Florida; Roberts' Florida, 1763; Stevens' Georgia, 1742; McCall's Georgia, 1811.

The French Memorial, containing Journal of Major Washington. 1757.

Mirabeau's Advice "Aux Hessois." A very rare piece advising the Hessians to aid America. 1777.

Boston Chronicle. 1767-1768.

Horsmanden's Account of the Negro Conspiracy to burn New York. The very rare large paper edition.

Jacob Leisler. Four rare broadsides relating to his case.

Haywood's Tennessee, both works, natural and political.

Filson's, Finlay's and Collins' Kentucky.

Imlay's Western Territory, 1792. Pickett's Alabama.

Bayard, Nicholas. Trial. Lond. 1703.

Asher's Account of Dutch Books relating to New Netherlands.

Valentine's Manual, including early volumes.

Earl Stairs' Bill in Chancery. Folio.

A Further Account of New Jersey in an abstract of letters lately writ from thence by several inhabitants there resident. 1676. Of great rarity.

Smith's New Jersey. 1765.

Thomson's Voyage to New Jersey.

Leaming & Spicer's Collection of New Jersey Laws. Printed by Bradford. 3 vols. folio.

Narrative of the Excursion of the King's Troops under General Gage. Printed by order of the Provincial Congress, 1775, by Isaiah Thomas.

Tarleton's Campaigns. 4to. 1787.

Stedman's History of the War. 2 vols. 4to. 1794. Sir Henry Clinton's copy, with his marginal notes in autograph, together with notes in autograph of Bancroft. A prize for any collector.

Drayton's Memoirs, Heath's Memoirs, Thatcher's Military Journal; Entick's, Murray's, Botta's, Andrews', and other general histories of the war.

Trial of Major André. Rare edition printed by Bailey, 1780.

The Courts-Martial held by order of General Washington, on Schuyler, on St. Clair and on Lee, the rare contemporary editions, the three pieces bound in a volume; also containing the Proceedings of the Assembly of New Jersey, 1780, and the Acts of New Jersey in 1777. Among the leaves of the trials are some notes in autograph of Bancroft.

The Court-Martial of Arnold, the edition of 1780; also, the Cooperstown edition of the Court-Martial of Lee, interleaved and annotated by Bancroft.

Several pieces relating to Clinton, Cornwallis, Howe and Burgoyne.

Scores of small pieces and pamphlets separately bound, relating to controversies between Great Britain and the colonies, and the genesis of the American Revolution, as also a very large number of pamphlets bound, several in a volume.

Many books relating to Canada and the West; Law's Mississippi Scheme; Laval, Voyage à La Louisiane, 1720; Venegas' California; French's Louisiana; Lewis and Clarke, 3 vols.; Gayarre's Louisiana; E. G. Squier's Monuments of the Missis-

sippi; and Squier's Documents relating to America, from the Spanish Archives; Agassiz's Lake Superior.

Numerous books about the Indians; Schoolcraft, 6 vols. 4to; Catlin, 2 vols. 8vo, colored plates; Heckewelder, Priest; a few books on Aboriginal Languages. All general histories of the United States.

Audubon's Birds of America is the best octavo edition. 7 vols. handsomely bound.

Michaux and Nuttall's Sylva of North America. 6 vols. 8vo. Colored plates. Finely bound.

Dunlap's Art of Design in America. 2 vols. 8vo. Author's presentation.

Marban's Grammar of the Moxa Language.

Bamfylde Moore Carew's Adventures. 1779.

Works of American Statesmen, many large paper copies, with Mr. Bancroft's marginal memoranda and annotations throughout, such as Franklin's works: Washington's Writings; John Adams' and J. Q. Adams' Works and Correspondence; Jefferson's Works and Life; Alex. Hamilton's Works, and History of the United States as traced in his writings; the Madison Papers; Webster's Works; Sparks' Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, 10 vols.; &c.

Numerous works relating to Washington, including a presentation copy of Irving's Life, with an autograph letter of Irving; Aaron Bancroft's Life, with autograph; Marshall's Life; Everett's Life, with 6-page letter of Everett; Bradford Club Diary of Washington; W. C. Ford's Washington; genuine and spurious letters of Washington.

Biographies and works of American historical and literary characters.

Bancroft's Poems, 1823.

A folio, in old calf binding, is rich in treasures; it contains sixty-nine pieces, printed from 1657 to 1682. It originally came from David Brearley, of New Jersey, and was finally presented to Mr. Bancroft by J. W. Alexander. Some of these pieces were printed for the Parliament of Oliver Cromwell. One in black letter, a petition to which "the Lord Protector doth con-

sent," is interesting as to the oaths to be taken by any person who should be a member of Parliament.

There are eighteen pages of an interesting declaration of King Charles II. concerning ecclesiastical affairs. These declarations, with the life of the Merry Monarch in parallel columns, would form some startling contrasts. Looking further in this volume we find a rare broadside, "William Penn's speech to His Majesty, upon delivering the Quakers' address, with His Majesty's most gracious answer," a liberal and a noble one, and now embodied an important plank in the structure of American liberty. Still further, there is William Penn's letter (ten pages), containing a description of the Province of Pennsylvania and an account of the City of Philadelphia, newly laid out, with a map; London, 1683.

The Standard American authors and poets are well represented.

Bancroft's life of Martin Van Buren, is a copy with the author's marginal notes.

Quite a number of books on slavery, diplomacy, the constitution, &c., Elliott's Debates is a copy marked throughout by Bancroft.

Copies of the Haro boundary memorials (Geo. Bancroft representing the U. S. in the arbitration).

Collection of Historical Societies of various states.

Papers about Bunker Hill, Obituaries, the quakers, etc.

Minot's Insurrection; Backus' History of the Baptists.

Bancroft's taste for the fine arts is represented in the possession of various grand books, descriptive and reproductive of the Chief Galleries of Europe, as the Musée Français and the Musée Royal, The Orleans Gallery, The Florence Gallery; The Dresden Gallery; The Musée Napoleon; Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, in proof state; The works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 3 folio volumes of Mezzotint plates; Ottley's Italian School, etc.

The series of Captain Batty's European Scenery is a particularly beautiful set, proof impressions. Lodge's Portrait Gallery is a splendid set, 6 vols. 4to, crimson morocco, proof impressions. The Grand Musée of the Vatican in a series of folio

volumes, is a copy particularly notable for a sumptuous binding in Vellum.

A few books of Turner, Harding, Prout and David Roberts are included.

Winkle's Cathedrals, and Neale's Westminster Abbey, are fine copies. Also, Grose's *Antiquities of England and Wales*. Of Bewick's *British Birds*, the library contains the edition of 1800.

The *Standard Histories of England*, and *Works of English Historians*, *lives and works of English Statesmen of the period connected with American History*. Best editions of Hume and Smollett, Macaulay, Lord Mahon, Burke, *Works of Burnet*, Clarendon, Pitt, Fox, North, Gibbon, Milman, Merivale, Evelyn, Pepys, Walpole. *Strickland's Lives of the Queens*.

A section of Mr. Bancroft's library is rich in the works of the most celebrated authors of Germany, in history, philosophy, biography, etc., with a sprinkling of science. Nor has he neglected the literature of Italy. The best authors in the French language are found on the shelves.

Of German authors may be mentioned Bunsen, Bluntschli, Curtius, Eichhorn, Fichte, Fischer, Goethe, Hegel, Heine, Heeren, Herder, Humboldt, Kant, Lieber, Leibnitz, Niebuhr, Ranke, Schiller, Schelling, Schoppenhauer, Schlosser, Scherer, Schulteis, Von Raumer, Von Holst, Virchow, Weber, etc., etc.

There are many nicely bound sets in this section, and some autograph presentations.

Of the history of the treaty of the States of Europe in German, there is a series of 60 vols.

The classics include the great collection of Lemaire, in 148 vols., 8vo, and any number of editions of originals and translations in various languages and under various hands. Among them is a good series of Thomas Taylor's translations. It is scarcely worth while to mention the authors, as there are about all of the current names.

Bancroft was preparing a book upon Shakespeare, and collected a number of volumes, reading and marking several of them. Among the dramatic authors, are the best editions of Beaumont and Fletcher, Ben Johnson, Shirley, Massinger, Middleton, etc. Of books called "privately printed," of which a

few copies only were issued, naturally Mr. Bancroft has received a number of gifts. In English literature and poetry, the standard authors are well represented.

Of Bancroft's "History of the United States" there is one of the large paper copies, now very scarce. But perhaps among the most interesting books in the library are a large number of volumes of various editions of the History as prepared for revision. These are, of course, his working copies, filled with his manuscript alterations and emendations, and are the evidence of the labor and pains involved in bringing an historical work to a satisfactory degree of perfection and finish.

In French literature, the historians are completely represented and with a good collection of standard authors, works of Montaigne, Voltaire, Mirabeau, Martin, Chateaubriand, Corneille, Racine, Lamartine, Guizot, Thiers, Thierry, Blanc, Mignet, Biographie Universelle, 85 vols., Brunet's Manual, books relating to the French Revolution, etc.

Of Italian and Spanish authors there is a sprinkling.

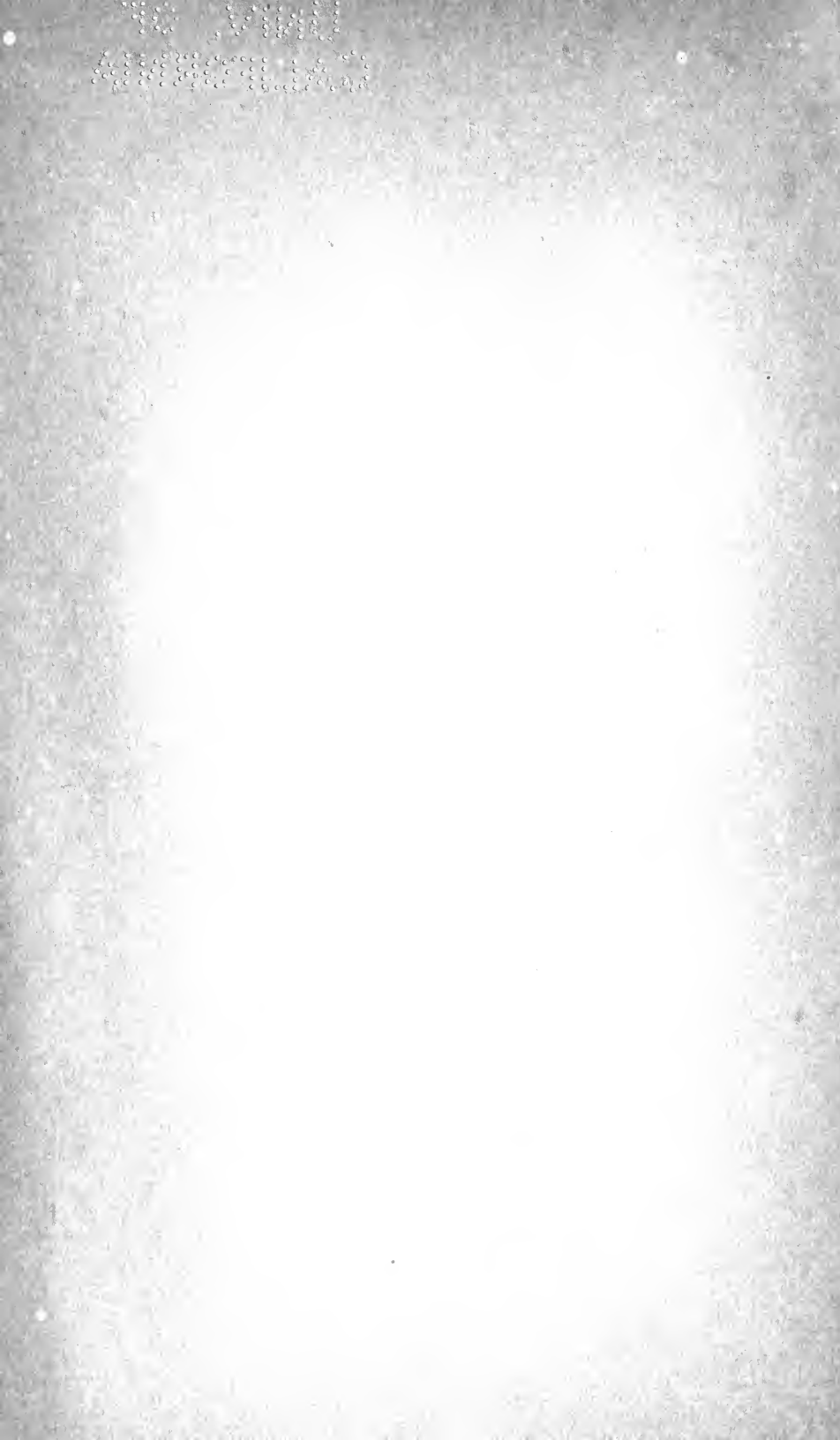
Some of the most useful books, from the student's point of view, are among the unmentioned and lesser known pieces.

The catalogue of books and pamphlets with the brief descriptions, would occupy about 600 pages, say 6,000 lots.

A large collections of pamphlets and small pieces is contained in bound volumes including from 5 to 25 items each. Including the unbound pamphlets, a careful estimate places the number of items at 18,000. Mr. Bancroft it is understood, regarded his collection as about 20,000 pieces. As to quantity, compared to the libraries of Barlow and Murphy, it is about double.

Of all histories the "History of the United States" has been especially favored in so long-lived, industrious and polished a recorder of its annals. In this library, in its abundance of materials for history, and in its testimony to the various requirements in the fields of language and of literature, and its suggestions of labor, there is enough to dismay all but the most serious essayist in a general history of the United States.





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